THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872. NUMBER 137.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Nominations.

OUR TICKET.

Grant and Wilson.

TANNER AND COBBLER.

Wild Enthusiasm.

OUR PLATFORM.

A Good Day's Work.

UNANIMOUS ACTION.

The Death Knell of Greeley.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1872.

CALL OF STATES.

At 10:30 the Chairman, T. H. Settle, called the Convention to order. The roll of States was called, and the presence of each was announced by the Chairman of their respective delegations. Here it was discovered that about a hundred persons had obtained entrance surreptitiously to the body—all of whom were expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

PRAYER.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Harper, of the North Broad Street Church. He spoke of the day as one which would be memorable in the future; a day which was to record another page in the National history; a day in which centered and around which clustered not merely the welfare, but possibly the destiny of the nation. He prayed that the platform to be established should be the embodiment of wise, just and humane principles, and that the men selected to bear the banner of the Republican party to fill the highest places of honor and trust in this land should be specially blessed, and that the efforts of the Convention should be crowned with glorious success.

RULES.

Mr. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported that the States be called in alphabetical order, and that each be entitled to cast double its Senatorial and Congressional votes according to the recent apportionment. The report of credentials shall be first, and the platform is to be disposed of before the nominations. Roll call shall not be dispensed with for the nominations, and when a majority gives for any candidate shall appear, the Chair shall put the question to the Convention—"Shall the nomination be unanimous?" In case of divided delegations the Chairman shall call the vote in detail for each candidate or proposition.

The Rules of the House of Representatives were generally adopted, but only five minute speeches were allowed, except by consent of the Convention, except that in nominating candidates, ten minutes each shall be allowed. The National Committee to be named by the respective States, was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Pendleton, of Iowa, from the Committee on Credentials, reported all the States and Territories represented in full. There were no contested cases except Utah, and the Committee say they admit all four delegates, with two seats between them. In the case of Utah, they admit the Hobister-Gold delegates.

Mr. Chadbourn, of Ohio, moved to amend the report so as to admit both seats of the Utah delegates. He understood one set were excluded because they were Mormons.

Mr. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, said the excluded delegates were excluded because not regularly chosen.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, said these men had come a great way, and he proposed to admit them all.

Mr. Wurtz, of New York, said that that proposition had been made in the committee, and that the compromise had been distinctly refused by the Mormon delegates.

The amendment was rejected and the report was then adopted.

PEACE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, offered a resolution extolling peace, but warning England that we will uphold the Government firmly in maintaining their rights.

Mr. Parker moved to submit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. A motion to table was rejected, and then a motion to reject was carried.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana, moved to refer without reading.

Mr. Parker accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM UNION LEAGUE.

Mr. McMichael presented a communication to the Convention, which being resolutions from the Union League of America, the Convention by a vote ordered them to be read. They set forth the principles of the Republican party and urged the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all the foes of opposition or treachery. An expression sustaining civil rights and Kuklux legislation called for the applause.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, followed the reading of the Union League resolution with a brief approval, and moved the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. Adopted.

SPEECH BY AN EX-REBEL.

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called upon General Geo. W. Carter, of Louisiana, who led a rebel brigade during the war. He wanted to hear from the ex-secession side of the house. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter."]

General Carter came to the platform, but spoke so audibly that it was difficult to hear him at first. He said he had been a rebel, but was reconstructed, and came out of the war with two platforms—first, that if he could not get what he wanted he would take what he could get; and second, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he would have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Mr. Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more the man who was firm and would make them behave themselves. If the Democratic nominee for President was obscure, he believed General Grant would get more Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

CRUELTIES OF KU-KLUX.

Mr. Straubach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the meeting in strong German accent. He referred to some of the cruelties of the Ku-Klux, to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he predicted that Schurz would not muster a corporal's guard of Germans to follow his own political funeral.

SCHURZ'S FAILURE.

Mr. Storr, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bagger State in the Union. There was only one man in the delegation who was born in the State. He eulogized the energy and enterprise of her people, and said if carpet-bag trees produce such fruit let us plant them, for God's sake, all over the land. The speech was frequently and repeated cries of "Time, time," but the Chairman interfered and restored order.

Mr. Storr proceeded with his speech. He ridiculed the pretences of Carl Schurz, who, he said, had failed, had been a failure in war and in peace. He ignored him as his fellow citizen, saying that he was so no longer. He predicted the re-election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever got.

MISSOURI UNITED.

In response to calls, John B. Henderson, of Missouri, spoke from his place in the delegation. He said the Republican party of Missouri is united. There will come up from the hills and vales the ayes of that State—one universal shout for the nominee of this Convention. The divisions of the party had been unfortunate, but they had now been healed, and the Republicans and Liberals now stand on one common platform. He said Grant knew he owed nothing to think after his election as Governor that he owed most to the Democrats; he had accordingly left us. Let him go. We wish him every success except action on the tail of the Liberal Republican ticket.

GRANT STRONG AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. James R. Lynch, colored Secretary of State of Mississippi, was called out and took the platform. He said the colored race were waiting anxiously to hear of the renomination of General Grant. Mr. Lynch continued at some length. He said the colored people of Ame rica were gravitating the South, and argued their indispensability to the development of that section and Mexico and Central America as well. He repeated that Grant will be strong with the South. Greeley's name has no charm there. The man who had the genius to command success in the field when the popular heart was, is the man for this hour.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, in order to proceeded to the nomination of President, only deferring the nomination of Vice President until after the platform was adopted.

Mr. Borack, of California, said few words.

The roll was called for the first ballot, and resulted as follows: As each State was called the Chairman of its delegation in a few terse sentences announced its unanimous vote for Grant, each announcement being the signal for applause.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois—On behalf of the great Republican party of Illinois, of the Union, and in the name of liberty, loyalty, justice, law; in the interest of economy, good government, peace and equality of all before the law; remembering with gratitude his achievements as a soldier in the field and statesmanship of his Presidency, I renominate Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers, long prolonged.]

Mr. Woodford, of New York, asked the Convention to pause before it makes the nomination, which is an election, until New York can second that nomination. Four years ago she sustained Grant because she recognized her obligation of gratitude to him. To-day she endorses him because he has been tried and found true. He referred to Sumner's citation of Stanton against Grant for the purpose of showing that Stanton and Lincoln both knew Grant thoroughly, and trusted him utterly, not only to crush out the rebellion in his own silent way, but also to negotiate the great rebel surrender and its terms. From his grave the dead Stanton rebukes the living Sumner. [Cheers.] New York endorses Grant's nomination and asks God's blessing on the cause.

Nebraska, in announcing its vote, said that State gave six for the man who will tan the hide of Horace, in the vote of Democratic corruption and damnation.

Mr. Townsend, in casting the vote of New York, gave it for Grant—the man whom Greeley said, he had never been beaten and never would be, a long and uproarious applause.]

On call of Pennsylvania, her chairman was greeted with applause and loud cries of "Platform—platform. Mr. McMichael declined to come forward, but said, Pennsylvania, without any words, lent her full heart and cast fifty-seven votes for Grant.

When General Burnside rose to vote for Rhode Island, he was greeted with great cheers, which were continued until he took the platform, where he cast eight votes for his old comrade in arms—General Grant.

The District of Columbia delegate said she had a deslrable house to rent, which was much sought after, but the District wanted to re-let it to the same tenant.

When the roll of States had been called, the Chairman announced that the unanimous vote of the Convention had been cast for U.S.Grant. The cheering which greeted the announcement was very great. The whole Convention rose en masse, together with the audience, singing the hymn "Glory, Glory Hallelujah," the band playing "Yankee Doodle." The cheering and singing continued for some time, and the whole Academy ringing with music and the shouting and cheering of the delegates.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Craighead, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States. Adopted.

The Chair announced nominations in order.

Mr. Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, took the platform and presented the nomination of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. He claimed Pennsylvania as the place of birth and baptism of the Republican party, and as the first in the field and in the fight when rebellion raised its head, because of all the loyal States it was the nearest to the scene of war. But how had she been requited? Four years ago she presented a war Governor as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. He was defeated, but she went in faithfully and gave her vote to the ticket. He then proceeded with some remarks on the tariff question, which were inaudible to reporters. He was understood to complain that Pennsylvania had no representative in the Cabinet. He was interrupted, and moved the nomination of "Name your candidate." He then presented the name of a statesman to the whole country—an honest, able man who always labors for the laboring man. I name Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wilson in a few eloquent sentences, which recited his services and eulogized his public and private character.

Mr. Ray, of New Hampshire, also seconded Wilson's nomination, because he was a good and true man, and had always been in favor of the people in every emergency.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was the next. He was received with great cheers. In behalf of the entire Republican party of Indiana, and by unanimous instruction of the Convention, he nominated Schuyler Colfax. [Great cheering.] He did this with satisfaction, because it was a just reward for devoted public service. He was not unknown to fame. Four years ago both the names of Grant and Colfax were associated together. They were the battle cry which led to that great triumph. They should not be separated until we achieve another triumph, because the work of the first was not yet insolvent, and the time not come in which to divide the assets. He paid a high compliment to Wilson. He and Colfax both carved their way to honor and distinction, but Grant and Colfax, united in one ticket, will again be the signal for victory.

Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, seconded the nomination of Colfax. He said Michigan first perfected a Republican organization. We still stand where we stood then. He proceeded with a graphic sketch of Colfax's career from a printer's boy to the seat of the second officer in this great Government, and urged the propriety of his renomination. [Cheers.]

Mr. Lynch, colored, of Mississippi, followed. It seemed to him as if the spirit of Lincoln is here, and he remembered what that patriot said on one occasion, when he said it was not a safe time to swap horses. [Applause.] He proceeded to urge the nomination of Colfax. [Loud cries of "Vote, vote, vote."]

Gerritt Smith, rising, was greeted with great applause. He complimented highly General Hawley and Colfax, but expressed his preference on this occasion for Wilson as the favorite of the workingmen and of the colored voters of the North. [Applause. Cries of "Vote, vote." "Call the roll," were renewed.]

Parker, of Maryland, eulogized both Colfax and Wilson. If the Republican party has occasion to regret the possession of two such men it is because it has to choose between them. But when we say to Grant, "Well done, good and faithful servant," why should we not say the same of Schuyler Colfax? [Applause.]

Mr. Quories, of Georgia, colored, came to the platform on behalf of a great majority of the Republican voters of the South to second the nomination of Wilson. [Great cheers.] The great and heavy-headed champion of human freedom descends this day to the people, and embraces the whole country. He has labored and fought long and well, and the time has come when the people of the whole country should give him a recognition of his services. We of the South remember how he has stood the ordeal of the past, and we believe it always safe to swap horses when sure of getting one equally as good. We have never taken a Presidential candidate from the East, and I think we should now accord her that honor.

Mr. Smoot, of Vermont, nominated John F. Lewis, of Virginia, who, through all the war, stood true to his loyal principles, to which he sacrificed his all.

A colored delegate from Texas nominated Gov. J. Davis, of that State.

Mr. Nunn, of Tennessee, presented the claims of and nominated Horace Maynard. [Cheers.]

THE PLATFORM.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions was present. He put the question whether the Convention should now hear their report, and declared it carried.

Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that General Hawley, Secretary of the Committee, would read the resolutions. He said the committee had but a short time in which to consider a large number of resolutions, so that if the gentlemen did not find in the platform everything that they desired, he hoped they would rest assured that it was not excluded from any indisposition to take up and act upon all.

General Hawley then read the platform, as follows:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth and sixth days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage, an exhibition of unparalleled magnanimity; it criminally punished no man for political offences and has warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by observing the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant discords of a great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians, which, if faithfully executed time, in response to a request, and was received with laughter and applause.

On motion of General Burnside the platform was adopted.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, as a condition of the platform, said: Mr. President, on behalf of a large majority of the Ohio delegation, on behalf of the large Republican constituency which they represent, on behalf of the colored people whose best friend I shall shortly name, the best friend in those days when there were few, in the name of our living soldiers and in the name of my dead comrades, who sleep on the battle fields, I shall fail to my duty if I did not second the nomination of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. [Great applause.]

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, on behalf of a very large and very respectable minority of the Ohio delegation, who have just as many claims on the soldiers and on the negroes as the majority, I would fail in my duty if I did not present the claims of Hon. Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. Hill, of Mississippi, said: In behalf of the majority of my delegation, I wish to state that we are in favor of Henry Wilson. When Colfax pulled back from withstanding from the field, I gave my allegiance to another, and while I regret he wrote the letter, I am not a weathercock, to change with him, now that he is running for the nomination.

The President ordered the roll to be called for a vote by States on a nomination of candidates for Vice President. At the conclusion of the call, pending which the excitement was intense, it was declared that the States had voted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Alabama—Colfax, 7; Wilson 12.
Arkansas—Wilson, 12.
California—Wilson, 12.
Connecticut—Colfax, 6; Wilson, 6.
Delaware—Colfax, 6.
Florida—Colfax, 1; Wilson, 5.
Georgia—Colfax, 6; Wilson, 18.
Illinois—Colfax, 17; Wilson, 25.
Indiana—Colfax, 30.
Iowa—Colfax, 11; Wilson, 19.
Kansas—Wilson, 10.
Kentucky—Colfax, 20; Wilson, 4.
Louisiana—Colfax, 4; Wilson, 5.
Maine—Colfax, 10; Wilson, 4.
Maryland—Colfax, 16.
Massachusetts—Wilson, 26.
Michigan—Colfax, 22.
Minnesota—Colfax, 10.
Mississippi—Colfax, 4; Wilson, 11; Horace Maynard, 1.
Missouri—Colfax, 2; Wilson, 27; Hawley, of Connecticut, 1.
Nebraska—Colfax, 4; Wilson, 2.
Nevada—Wilson, 6.
New Hampshire—Wilson, 10.
New Jersey—Colfax, 18.
New York—Colfax, 52; Wilson, 16; E. F. Noyes, of Ohio, 1.
North Carolina—Wilson, 20.
Ohio—Colfax, 14; Wilson, 30.
Oregon—Colfax, 6.
Pennsylvania—Wilson, 58.
Rhode Island—Colfax, 8.
South Carolina—Colfax, 5; Wilson, 9.
Tennessee—Horace Maynard, 24.
Texas—E. J. Davis, 18.
Vermont—Colfax, 10.
Virginia—John F. Lewis, 22.
West Virginia—Colfax, 10.
Wisconsin—Colfax, 10; Wilson, 15.
Arizona—Colfax, 2.
Colorado—Colfax, 1; Wilson, 1.
Dakota—Colfax, 1; Wilson, ½
District of Columbia—Colfax, 2.
Idaho—Colfax, 2.
Montana—Colfax, 2.
New Mexico—Wilson, 2.
Utah—Colfax, 2.
Washington—Colfax, 2.
Wyoming—Colfax, 1; Wilson, 1.
Total—Colfax, 321½; Wilson, 364½.

Three hundred and seventy-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Virginia at this juncture changed twenty of her votes from Lewis to Wilson, and the remaining two to Colfax. This gave Wilson 384½, and his nomination was assured. Various States hurriedly changed to Wilson, until ex-Senator Henry Lane, of Indiana, moved that the nomination of that good man and distinguished patriot be made unanimous, which was carried with great cheering, and now, again, the entire audience arose to its feet, frantically applauding the result and ending with three cheers for the completed ticket.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of New York, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby heartily given to the generous citizens of Philadelphia, from whom its delegates have received the kindliest treatment and the greatest courtesy.

THE NOMINATIONS ANNOUNCED.

The President then officially announced that U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson are nominees of this Convention. This was an occasion of a fresh outburst of applause. Order was restored, he also announced that he would inform the nominees of the action of the Convention.

DISPATCH FROM COLFAX.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers of the convention were adopted. The President then read the following dispatch from Vice President Colfax:

Washington, June 6.—To John W. Foster, of Indiana: Accept for yourself and delegation my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. I support your ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing—principles everything. Nothing must arrest the Republican triumph until equality under the law, like liberty, from which it springs, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong, as was the Roman citizenship of old.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

'AULD LANG SYNE.'

A colored delegate suggested that the band play "Auld Lang Syne" while the audience were going out, and the suggestion was adopted. The chairman rapped, at ten minutes past four, with a few words of thanks, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WILSON CONGRATULATED.

The following dispatch was sent to Senator Wilson to-day after his nomination by the Vice Presidency.

Philadelphia, June 6.—To Hon. Henry Wilson, Washington, D. C.—The colored workingmen of the country send you their congratulations and second your nomination, and will march in solid columns to the polls in November and cast their votes for the representative of the laboring men of the American nation. Isaac Myers, President of the Colored National Labor Union.

THE UTAH DELEGATION.

The Gentile delegation from Utah, who were admitted to seats in the Convention to-day, instead of the Mormon delegates, sustained their application in a strong paper presented to the Convention, which concludes as follows: "We cannot see how a National Republican Convention could recognize polygamy by the admission to seats of Smith and Fuller, without self-stultification, without placing a premium on disloyalty and quasi rebellion, without doing great injustice to the loyal people of Utah, and outraging the sense of decency as well as the true Republicans of the entire nation, without distinction as to party."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican National Committee organized to-night by electing the following officers: E. D. Morgan, Chairman; Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary; Executive Committee—E. D. Morgan, of New York; Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey; Oliver T. Morton, of Indiana; Wm. A. Kemble, of Pennsylvania; J. T. Scammon, of Chicago; R. B. Corry, of Ohio; G. W. Dodge, of Iowa; George E. Spencer, of Alabama; C. C. Fulton, of Maryland; Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina; J. T. Averill, of Minnesota, and Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan.

MEETING OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the National Republican Committee to-night, James Riddle was chosen representative from Delaware. The representative from Texas has not yet been agreed on. After the selection of the Executive Committee, the business of the meeting consisted in resolutions, to the effect that the National and Executive Committees would co-operate with the Congressional Committee for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign. The meeting then adjourned to meet in New York on Tuesday, June 18.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENE.

Such a scene as that witnessed yesterday at Philadelphia is unprecedented in our history. The feeling entertained for Grant is more cordial and affectionate than his best friends ventured to estimate. There is no doubt but Grant is much stronger with the people than the ordinary run of politicians supposed, and they will elect him by a larger majority than in 1868. Wilson owes his nomination in a great measure to his own hard services and high character, but he must also thank Sumner for some share in bringing it about. The States were determined to express their opinion of the shameful slanders that Sumner poured out against the President by giving his fellow Senator the second place on the ticket.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Union League held a ratification meeting this evening, which was largely attended. Enthusiastic speeches were made by John Bingham, who denounced the Democratic party as a party of discussion and dismemberment, and intimated that Greeley was the candidate of that party, and by Governor Samuel Bard, of Tennessee, who pledged that State for Grant and Wilson, and said that the great folly of the South is that she has listened to the empty promises of northern copperheads.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speakers were constantly interrupted by cheering and marching and counter-marching of city clubs with bands of music.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the National Convention has given to the sentiments of the Republican party by the unanimous renomination of President Grant. In his military career we recall the devoted labors of our greatest soldiers, in his civil administration, one of our most distinguished statesmen; under his executive magistracy, the national debt and national taxes have been reduced and prosperity increased, and our honor and power have been maintained at home and abroad; grateful for his services, and recognizing his ability, we pledge ourselves to his triumphant re-election.

Resolved, That in Henry Wilson we have a candidate for Vice President endeared to the country by years of statesmanship, an early and constant advocate of equal rights, an unflinching supporter of the Union, and the honest and outspoken friend of the laborer of every race and color.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of the Republican party, as adopted by our National Convention; that we recognize the candidates on the Republican State ticket as accepted representatives of these privileges, which have secured enduring prosperity to the nation and commonwealth, and with an earnest appreciation of the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Republican organization, we pledge ourselves to every legitimate effort to secure in October so glorious a success that Pennsylvania may again, as in the past, be accounted by her record the strongest champion in the cause of justice and right.

THE NOMINATIONS ENDORSED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Behan's Battery of the Louisiana Legion, late the Washington Artillery, fired a hundred guns in honor of the Philadelphia nominees. An impromptu ratification meeting was held in Lafayette square. It was addressed by prominent Republicans. The streets are filled with people. Many houses are adorned with flags and mottoes. The Republican headquarters were decorated. A salute was also fired at Baton Rouge.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German newspaper in the north west, in its leading editorial to-morrow, after giving a general sketch of the record of General Grant as a soldier and as President, says the administration has been unfaltering in its attitude of greater and lesser degree, and our which no one more condemned than ourselves, but every unbiased German-American who loves not only his old, but also his new fatherland, to which he has sworn allegiance, will admit that Gen. Grant has a quiet, modest and statesmanlike method of answering the innumerable vilifications of ambitious politicians and demagogues, by a dignified silence. He has honored the Republican party's patriotic progressive programme by a fearless, but at the same time discreet, execution of the laws of Congress. He gave the death blow to that remnant of slavery, conspiracies and brutalities, without in the slightest degree disturbing the peaceful run of affairs. He has preserved peace with foreign countries and initiated an honorable adjustment of our long standing difficulties with England. The great principle of the equality of all men before the law of whatever nationality or race has through his instrumentality become a reality. By an economical and honest administration and a practical reform in the civil service he has managed to reduce the government expenses and the taxation of the people to a very large amount, fully re-established the national credit, and to his prudent financial policy it is due that our paper money approximates nearer and nearer to the value of gold. By a wise policy, and principally by his own warm recommendation of protection to domestic industry, he has given us that great prosperity we now enjoy and which benefits all our people, and at all times he has warmly advocated the rights of the working classes. Take it altogether, we arrive at the conclusion that, as General Grant has, by his glorious achievements in connection with our ever memorable perseverance of Lincoln and our Union soldiers, contributed most toward the downfall of the rebellion and towards the abolition of slavery. So the President has by his excellent administration done more than done the most towards the healing of the wounds that our late war has inflicted upon the country.

It further says that not only the majority of the Republican party, but a great portion of his political opponents, the most respected men among the business and industrial classes, will hail the prolongation of Grant's administration with joy.

A biography of Vice President Wilson is also given, headed "The Shoemaker and the Tanner," and a poem by the German-American poet Casper Butz, containing a glowing eulogy of General Grant.

The *Evening Journal* says the Convention, in the nomination of General Grant, has only carried out the expressed and obvious will of the rank and file of the Republican party of the Union, which has an abiding confidence in his patriotism, honesty of purpose and practical freedom, and an undying appreciation of his great services to the nation.

The *Express* says: The utterance of the Philadelphia Convention is the utterance of the people; therefore is it that we right cordially and right gladly commend its work. Its choice is the choice alike and true wisdom of the popular will, and that it will be ratified by even a larger majority than decisive as that which greeted its original triumph we do not hesitate most willingly to predict.

The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow will say, "For the third time in the history of the Republican party its nomination in the Presidency has been made by acclamation. For the third time the rank and file of the party has been so pronounced as to amount to a mandate to the Convention. For the third time the representatives of the people in National Convention assembled, have contented themselves by simply recording the will of the masses and of the Republican party long since emphatically expressed through the conventions of the several States. The nomination of U. S. Grant by the Philadelphia men of work, and with demonstrations of unbounded enthusiasm. The Convention rose to its feet as one man. The galleries resounded with the wildest shouts of applause, and the scene was a repetition a grander scale of the memorable occasion of the nomination of Lincoln in 1864, and that of his own in 1868. It was a fitting exhibition of the majority of the will of the hosts of the Republican party in opposition to petty schemes and intrigues of mere politicians, who, like camp followers, hang upon the outer edge of political organizations, seeking to gather the spoils of victory. No President has ever entered upon the duties of the chief executive office with a prouder record than that of President Grant upon the occasion of his accession to the Presidency in 1869. No President has ever been so widely traduced and no man ever bore such patiently the shafts of personal malice, hurled by malignancy unparalleled in political warfare. Equally unmoved by the treachery of pretended friends and by insinuations of open enemies, he has calmly pursued a straightforward path, with an eye singly to the best interests of the country and in strict fidelity to his oath to support the Constitution and perform every duty of his high office according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience. After a stormy session of Congress, devoted by his enemies in the Senate to every form of insult and abuse, which ingenuity could devise, it must be a source of supreme satisfaction to him again to receive the emphatic endorsement of the Republican party of the nation and be again called by the party of progress and reform to victory. Modestly as he accepted the honors showered upon him by a faithful country in return for his distinguished services at the head of the armies of the Union, unostentatiously as he has borne himself in his great office as President, so with equal honor and credit to himself will he receive this new testimonial of continued confidence and esteem of the American people. The renomination of U. S. Grant will be received by the country as that of Lincoln was in 1864, and as his first nomination was in 1868, with enthusiasm, with solid satisfaction, and accepted as a guarantee of a degree of peace and prosperity like that enjoyed during the last three years."

In reference to the nomination for Vice President, the *Inter-Ocean* says its first choice was Colfax, and adds: "In setting aside Mr. Colfax and selecting Mr. Wilson, the Convention paid a merited compliment to one of the ablest and purest men in the nation. No man has been more faithful and conscientious in the support of the great principles upon which the Republican party is founded; no man has labored more earnestly for the equal rights of all before the law, and no man has been a more consistent or undefatigable advocate of the rights of the laboring class of the country than Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. His private character is as pure as that of Mr. Colfax. His fidelity to principles is as far above question as that of the martyred Abraham Lincoln, and his political record is unsullied by a single deflection from the path of consicuous duty. In Grant and Wilson as the standard bearers, we have the west and the east, a combination as invincible as that of Grant and Colfax in 1868.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The *Volksblatt* will to-morrow say, concerning the National Republican Convention, that the result of the convention has verified its predictions that Gen. Grant would be renominated, and the usual resolutions were adopted. Colfax was dropped for Henry Wilson. This result, too, is not surprising; for, Colfax's eminent fitness as a parliamentarian, there is no doubt he is considered by both Democrats and Republicans as one of the best presiding officers the annals of Congress can show. His decisions have always been fair and impartial. His knowledge and expedience are great, but he had offered many of his friends, who had worked hard to secure his nomination in 1868, when asked by them, after his inauguration, to lend them his influence with the President, he refused on the ground that the Vice President had nothing to do with the distribution of offices, and fancy vowed vengeance for what they considered his ingratitude. A man's enemies are always more active than his friends, especially if the latter know that he will not reward their exertions, so Mr. Colfax will probably retire from the political stage of the platform.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The results of the Philadelphia Convention were received to-day with general satisfaction among Republicans. The announcement of Grant's nomination was made on 'Change, and was followed by enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

The *Gazette* to-morrow will say that Grant was nominated with an enthusiasm that was spontaneous, earnest and overwhelming. There were few men in the convention, doubtless, who would have preferred another candidate; but these, overborne by the almost irresistible will of the masses, gracefully yielded to that which the people had predeterminded. As it was in 1864, when Mr. Lincoln was nominated, so it was at Philadelphia yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The *Democrat's* editorial to-morrow will say: The renomination of Grant, the Philadelphia Convention has recorded the deliberate judgment of the masses of the Republican party. He is proof against the assaults of his enemies. Grant's unanimous endorsement is a fitting response to the malignant vituperation of his senatorial detractors. The men who have been conspicuous as his assailants, while unduly magnifying their own influence and importance, have greatly underestimated the nation's appreciation of its benefactor. Such a renomination of Grant will be hailed with an enthusiasm akin to that which thrilled the nation when the shattered hopes of the rebellion laid down their arms at Appomatox. The feelings of gratitude which then swelled the bosoms of the loyal people of the land have not subsided, while politicians will be taught how little the people care for their personal quarrels and resentments, they will also learn that the Republic is not ungrateful to those who offer their lives in its defense; nor is it likely any account of Grant's distinguished military services that he is now honored by being again placed in nomination. If his military campaigns were successful, his record as a civilian is no less admirable. He has proved able, honest, active, and has fulfilled the expectations of those who placed him where he is.

BOSTON, June 6.—The unanimous nomination of President Grant, although anticipated, is hailed with enthusiasm by the Republicans here, while the honor showed on Massachusetts in selecting Senator Wilson for the second place is especially gratifying, and calls forth hearty congratulations.

FOREIGN.

The Indirect Claims.

THE DEBATE CLOSED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Derby read a letter from Sir Staff ord Northcote, correcting a statement made by the former in his speech on Monday night, to the effect that there was no understanding between the members of the Joint High Commission that indirect claims were not to be presented, and that the commissioners were careless in following up the treaty. Sir Stafford Northcote declares positively that the commissioners did understand that a promise was given that the claims for indirect damages would be withdrawn. Earl Granville also read a letter from Mr. Schenck, the American minister, affirming that the supplemental article is amply sufficient to execute the indirect claims, and announcing that he expected to be recalled, coming from Washington that the article is a final settlement of the question of said claims. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Earl of Derby said this put a new face on the matter, and he thought the debate ought to stop. [Cheers.]

Granville warned the House that the indirect claims had not been withdrawn from the American case, but that they would be disposed of by the acceptance of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion for an address to the Queen, and the debate closed.

MEXICO.

MINISTRY TO BE CHANGED.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—The country is steadily becoming tranquil. A report is in circulation that a fully re-established confidence, a change in the ministry will take place before the 10th of June. Senor Romero intends to leave the Department of Finance and retire to his estates in the State of Chiapas. Senor Velaso will leave the Interior Department and assume the direction of the National Paper Bringing establishment. Jesse Nune, speaker of Congress, and Gabriel Manceres, a deputy to the same body, are to enter the cabinet.

REVOLUTIONIST OUTRAGES.

Advices from Yucatan state that the revolutionists have captured and plundered the Custom House and public property at Alvarado, carrying off the employes as prisoners, several of whom they are reported to have killed.

Juarez has declared martial law in the State of Tobouhuika, and has appointed General Zapado as military Governor.

AMERICANS HONORED.

The Mexican Geographical Society has elected Generals Rosecranz and Palmer as honorary members of their body.

CUBA.

REBEL DEFEAT.

HAVANA, June 6.—A body of Spanish cavalry, numbering sixty, defeated Ignacia Graciote with eighty men, near Boada, on the 3d. The latter lost all his horses and a number of men.

PROMOTING STRIKES.

The *Diarce* says it is considered certain that the Cubans in New Orleans sent commissioners to Havana, who under the pretext of being members of the International, promoted strikes to gain advantages for the Cuban cause. The *Diarce* adds that the Spaniards will repulse all instigations for that purpose.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS CONCENTRATING.

MADRID, June 6.—A dispatch to the Government, from General Echague, commanding the loyal forces in the Basque Provinces, states that one thousand two hundred Carlists are concentrated at Ouraz, and that he is preparing to attack them.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Strike at the Gas Works.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The strike of the stokers at the gas works continues. There are only about forty men at work, and the gas on hand will suffice to light the city to-night only. The strike is caused by the men being charged with the price of shovels used by them. The trustees advertised this morning for 500 men, but very few have applied. Four hundred men are on a strike.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

PORTLAND, June 6.—The schooner Euslae of Gloucester, Mass, has been seized at Trinity Bay for violation of the fisheries laws.

—One hundred guns were fired yesterday by the Indianapolis Republicans in honor of the Philadelphia nominations.

—Three burglars were captured in the vault of the First National Bank in Jersey City, named Charles J. Proctor, Joseph Foley and Frank Denning.

—A telegram dated Portland, Oregon, says: The Republicans have wiped out the Democrats, Greeleyites and all, electing their representative and have a majority in both branches of the legislature.

—Hon. L. C. Grier, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan, died in Bay City last Wednesday night of quick consumption. He was thirty-nine years of age.

—Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, was inaugurated on Thursday. His message was confined principally to local affairs, and concludes by asking the support of the people for the present administration.

—A dispatch from Liverpool says the band of the Grenadier Guards will not sail for America. The objections in the House of Lords last Monday evening to the action of the Government in authorizing the departure of the band has led to the recall of its sanction.

—There is a very general movement among the mechanics of Boston and vicinity looking to the establishment of the eight-hour system. The marble workers, slate and tin roofers, sheet iron workers and other crafts held meetings on Tuesday night for organization.

NEW YORK.

Case of Dr. Howard.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Troubles Imminent.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Considerable excitement existed in establishments where the workingmen are out on a strike, and police reserves were held in readiness for any emergency from six A. M. yesterday, and men were constantly detailed from various precincts to places menaced by strikers. A collision was at one time imminent at the Broadway and University Place Car Depot. During the confusion which occurred—on a proposition for the drivers to strike—one of the drivers became violent and was arrested.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a communication was received from the Eight Hour League, stating that the members intend parading on the 10th inst., and asking for a police escort.

There is considerable excitement in this city to-day relative to the strikes, and it is feared that a collision between the men at work and the strikers will occur. A carpenter named Bromwell was shot in the head this morning while working on Thirty-ninth street by a striker, who was arrested. A gang of strikers threatened to drive the workmen from the new Masonic Temple on Twenty-third street this morning, but the police drove the mob away.

Thirty employes of planing mills and wood working business, met in Brooklyn to-day, and voted to employ men only by the hour.

At a meeting at the Germania Assembly rooms to-day threats were made by strikers against Steinway's piano factory. The Society of Housesmiths to-day passed resolutions counseling moral action and denouncing all who threaten violence to accomplish strikes. An immense meeting of furniture workmen was held to-day, which was addressed by a committee of workmen from Chicago, the latter representing that their city is overrun with workmen, but that they intended to strike, and urged the workmen here not to leave for Chicago.

The proposition for a monster parade by the Eight Hour League on Monday next will probably be adopted. If carried out, over forty thousand workingmen will parade, as this number have struck since the 1st of June. Of this number some fifteen to twenty thousand remain idle, and will probably remain so as long as their savings hold out, unless the bosses concede their demands. The agitations are more or less felt lest they resort to rash violence, which would result in summary repression by the authorities, who are fully prepared for emergencies.

The police were compelled to protect the workingmen to-day from strikers at the new buildings on the corner of H

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOHAN KING.....S. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agents or Carriers	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Clarion;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ASHEY, Delaware;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS.....
ASSEMBLY.....
PRESIDENT JUDGE:
.....C. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN B. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
R. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. A. McKINNEY, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharler.
W. F. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH B. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL M'CVEAGH, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

WITH the first blush of enthusiasm they started a Greeley and Brown organ at Keokuk, Iowa, but after a spasmodic existence of two weeks the little journal was mournfully laid to rest.

THE *Post* has no explanation to make why Cass was defeated. It was somewhat readable yesterday, as it contained copious editorial stealings from the GAZETTE. We have no copyright to our good sayings, and our contemporary seems to appreciate the fact. Well we have no objections, so long as our neighbors spice up a little with our own train work at second hand.

HEPWORTH'S proposed new church in New York is to be constructed principally of iron. It is to cost $75,000 and to be completed by Christmas. The Building Committee had before them plans for the church to be built of brick or iron, and found that by the former it would cost $25,000 more and require at least nine months longer to build. Some of our builders here might give this fact a little consideration.

THE STATEMENT made by our Dublin correspondent to the effect that the trades in Ireland were feeling the effect of the great tide of emigration which has set in from that country toward America, is but in accordance with all the intelligence received from Ireland in relation to this matter. The figures of the last census in Ireland, however, give this information in a more significant form. The country now contains but 4,000,000 inhabitants,—a decrease of just one half—4,000,000—in the last twenty-five years. And yet the advices are that emigration this year will far exceed that of any previous period. Whole districts of fertile country have been depopulated, and in most cases wages raised so that in some instances the rates are nearly equal to those we pay here, but this seems to have no visible effect in checking the exodus. The people look upon America as an Eldorado, and, in truth, it has so proved to all who have come thus far.

THE FRENCH have discovered that the speculators who defrauded in the army contracts were in a large measure responsible for the inefficiency of their army, and while the intelligence is a little soothing to their military pride, it has justly stirred them to wrath against the base rascals who would enrich themselves through the ruin of their country. The principal occupation of the Assembly now is speech-making and investigation in relation to those contracts, with a view of fixing the responsibility and visiting punishment upon the guilty. The other day M. Rouher was permitted to speak in behalf of the late Imperial Government—or rather in defence of the Ollivier ministry—and he stoutly denied that the frauds were committed when that ministry was in power. The National Assembly presented a brilliant scene at the time—being crowded not only with the delegates, foreign representatives and distinguished visitors, but graced with the presence of many ladies, of the most distinguished families of the land. The full reports which reach us of the speech indicate that it was a powerful effort, but such is the prejudice against the Empire, that it seemed to have but little weight. It was the last attempt at a defence of the Napoleonic rule, and was looked upon as a failure.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

This eminent Lawyer, statesman and citizen, contrary to a hope engendered by the more favorable symptoms on Wednesday evening, became worse in the night, and died on Thursday morning, of neuralgia of the heart.

This man of deep and varied learning, of great professional eminence, distinguished in the Councils of the State and of the United States, whose speeches in Congress during and since the war were spoken of by Senators, Representatives and Judges, as Websterian in diction, power and statesmanship; this man of almost matchless intellect, of incorruptible integrity, faithful to all trusts whether of client or constituents, is no more. We shrink from any attempt to do justice to his character, but leave that service to his brethren of the Bench and Bar. These, of all parties, will acknowledge and certify that in the richer and higher lore of the profession, he was without a superior on the Bench or at the Bar of this Commonwealth.

THE TICKET.

The National Republican Convention has met and adjourned. The utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed. The ticket presented is a good and strong one—GRANT AND WILSON! With it victory can easily be obtained. It is idle now to talk of the great President who has made such a grand record as a military hero and wise statesman. His history is known all through the land and his record has been written so often that it would be tedious to reproduce it now. A thorough soldier, a solid statesman, a wise ruler and a good man, he cannot fail to triumph in all he undertakes. The country could have paid him no higher tribute than was that conveyed in the unanimous renomination which he yesterday received at the hands of the Republican National Convention. He will be elected triumphantly despite all opposition, and will adorn his place in the four years to come as much as he has in the years of his service gone by.

The Vice Presidential nomination will be hailed with universal satisfaction. Mr. Wilson is a good and true man, a fervid representative of Home Industry, of labor, and a Republican with a brilliant record. He adds strength to the ticket, and is a man worthy the hearty support of all citizens.

Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. His parents being extremely poor, he was apprenticed at ten years of age to a farmer in his native town, with whom he continued eleven years, during which period he was sent to school at irregular intervals, amounting in all to about twelve months. He early formed a taste for reading, and from private library in the neighborhood he crowed and read on Sundays and in the evening by firelight and moonlight, in the course of his apprenticeship, nearly one thousand volumes, chiefly of history and biography. On attaining his majority he quitted Farmington, and with all his possessions in a pack on his back walked to Natick, Mass., where he hired himself to a shoemaker until he had learned his trade, at which he worked for two years, when, having accumulated some money, he returned to New Hampshire and studied for a while in the academies at Stafford, Wolfsborough and Concord. His plan of education was cut short by the insolvency of the person to whom he had entrusted his savings, and he turned to Natick and resumed work as a shoemaker in 1838. In 1840 he took an active part in the Presidential canvass, and made upward of sixty speeches in behalf of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate. In the next five years he was three times elected a representative from Natick to the Legislature, and twice a State Senator from Middlesex county. In the Legislature he was soon known as an active and zealous opponent of slavery, and in 1845 he was selected, in conjunction with the poet Whittier, to carry to Washington the great anti-slavery petition from Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. In the same year he introduced in the Legislature a resolution declaring the unalterable hostility of Massachusetts to the further extension and longer continuance of slavery in America, and her fixed determination to use all constitutional and legal means for its extinction. He supported this resolution in a speech, which was pronounced by the leading anti-slavery journals to be the fullest and most comprehensive on the slavery question that had yet been made in any legislative body in the country, and it was adopted in the House by ninety-three majority. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, and on the rejection of anti-slavery resolutions by the convention he withdrew from it and took a prominent part in organizing the free soil party. He purchased at this time the *Boston Republican*, a daily newspaper, which he edited for two years. In 1849 he was chosen chairman of the Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts, a post which he actively filled for four years. In 1850 and again in 1851 he was chosen a State Senator, and during both terms was President of the Senate. In 1852 he was made President of the Free Soil National Convention at Pittsburgh, and chairman of the National Committee of the party. In the same year he was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Massachusetts, where the majority against the Free Soilers exceeded 7,500, and failed of an election by only ninety-three votes. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1853, not only by his own town of Natick, but by the town of Berlin, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. In the same year he was the Free Soil candidate for Governor, and was defeated. In 1855 he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, and shortly after taking his seat made a speech advocating the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories. He has ever since been conspicuous in the Senate as an earnest advocate of anti-slavery measures. For a brief period in 1855 he was associated with the American party; but on the adoption of a pro-slavery platform by the National Council of that party, he withdrew from it and took an active share in organizing the Republican party on a basis of opposition to the extension of slavery. When, in May, 1856, Mr. Sumner, his colleague, was assailed by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, Mr. Wilson, in a speech to the Senate, denounced the act as a "brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault." For this he was challenged by Mr. Brooks, and declined to accept the challenge on the ground that duelling is a barbarous practice, which the law of the country has branded as a crime, but stated at the same time that he believed in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense. During the four following years Mr. Wilson took part in all important debates in the Senate, and made elaborate speeches, remarkable for fullness and accuracy of statement, on Kansas, the treasury note bill, the expenses of the Government, the tariff, the Pacific Railroad, and many other topics. His speech in defence of free labor, in reply to Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, March, 1859, attained an immense circulation through the free States. In January of the same year the Massachusetts Legislature re-elected him to the Senate by nearly a unanimous vote. On the assembling of the Senate in March, 1861, he was made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a post which the civil war rendered one of unprecedented labor and responsibility. In this capacity he introduced and carried through Congress, during the extra session of 1861, the acts to authorize the employment of 500,000 volunteers, to increase the regular army, to reorganize the military system, and various others of nearly equal importance. It was said by Gen. Scott that he did more work in that short session than all the chairmen of the military committees had done for twenty years; and in a published letter dated January 27, 1862, Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, says of him: "No man, in my opinion, in the whole country, has done more to aid the War Department in preparing the mighty army now under arms." In the regular session of 1861-'2, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the measure for abolishing the "black code."

His career in the Senate during all the subsequent years has added to the wealth of the foregoing record, and, take his indigent and obscure origin, his youthful energy and persistance in enriching his mind with useful knowledge, his untiring diligence, his wonderful attainments, his signal and rapid progress, his hold on the public admiration and confidence, his continued onward and upward way as a representative statesman. All are but so many steps by which he has earned and reached his present distinction. Who will say that he has not well earned it? Who will question the wisdom of the Convention in nominating him to the second office in the nation, or that the voting masses will ratify and confirm the choice in November next?

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to see the progress that the system of competitive examination, for Government officials, is having in this country. It is a true saying that "there is no royal road to learning," and every one must acknowledge that this is so. Some men may have certain advantages over others, in the way of tutors or guides, who make the acquisition of learning much easier; but, after all, it must be in the man himself. Hard work and close application is required before he can attain real sterling knowledge. A great quantity of midnight oil must be used to get anything beyond the ground-work of learning, because true scholastic attainments are to be had only by close, attentive study; therefore self-abnegation must be the watch-word of the scholar, and the youth who has steadily plodded up the beaten, rugged, difficult path, comes out refined and fit for any society. How much gentlemanly delicacy is required in our public offices, and those who are paid at public expense should be men of refinement, civil, courteous, and attentive to all who seek them for information, assistance or advice. Many who have had business to transact with ignorant public officials can well appreciate Shakespeare's cut on the

"Insolence of office."

It is terrible to find so much of this arrogance in our government and public positions, where the *"Jack in Office"* seems to be more than ordinarily discourteous, uncivil and disobliging. In advocating civil service examinations, we do not expect to entirely eradicate these unpleasantnesses, but they will be wonderfully checked, as an educated man is invariably humble, obliging and courteous. But of course these are minor considerations, compared with that of the superior skill we will have imported into public offices and the intelligence with which public affairs will be conducted by such a course. All public matters must be left in detail to clerks and other subordinates of necessity, and there is scarcely a large mercantile firm in the world which is not in the same way dependent on the employee. Thus we cannot but admire the system which must necessarily develop superior knowledge, and admire that which gives us somewhat of a surety that public officials for the future will be affable and courteous to the humblest American citizen who has dealings with them. Then it is not alone that the public officer will be improved by this system, but the whole community at large; as a great impetus will be given to education generally throughout the country. It should also be in vogue in appointing schoolmasters and teachers as these classes of persons have the greatest necessity for being positively well informed and well educated.

ENDORSED AT HOME.

The Greensburg *Herald* pays the following neat and just compliment—all who know Mr. McCormick, will so consider it—to one of our candidates for Assembly:

"Look which way we may, we find that the sons of old Westmoreland turn up trump wherever they are found. Our worthy friend, H. H. McCormick, Esq., who was raised in North Huntingdon township, and who studied law in our town, and was admitted to our bar as a practicing attorney, was unanimously nominated, on Tuesday last, by the Republicans of Allegheny county, as their candidate for Assembly for the Second District.

Mr. McCormick is a son of our venerable friend, John McCormick, Esq., who still lives in North Huntingdon.

H. H. McCormick commenced the practice of law in the city of Pittsburgh only a few years ago, and such was his attention to his profession that he is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He has talents, industry and regular habits, all of which commend him to the confidence of the people. We congratulate him on his success, and the people on the fact that they have an able and honest representative in Mr. McCormick."

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Sumner has at last lost the Garrison.

THE watering places are now open: a great many paterfamilias are compelled to "water stock" to meet the drain on their purses.

"SMALL POX and cholera the prospect for the season" is the cheerful salutation of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, to its readers and the Board of Health, as it tries to impress upon them the necessity for greater sanitary precautions. We have tried that here but it's of no use.

IT is a fact worthy of note, that the people of this city are taking no part in the preparations going on.—*Phila. Age.*

We hope that's true; for if anything could bring discredit upon the Convention, it would be any affiliation with the scummy "people" represented by the *Age*—"people" who try to insult visitors to their city while partaking of the benefits derived from their visit.

COMMODORE MAURY has presented a plan to Congress for securing the co-operation of England and America in an extended and elaborate system of Meteorological observations. He is confident if the project be carried out that it will be possible to predict with reasonable certainty the kind of season to be expected from which the crops may be estimated—the system to be a sort of meteorological guage of coming crops from which prices may be estimated.

SCRAPS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

ONLY one of the forty Judges in Iowa is a Democrat.

MINNESOTA claims more water power than any other State.

THE enforcement of the liquor law in Portland costs the city $1,000 daily.

PREVOST Paradol left among his literary remains a defense of suicide.

FIFTH avenue lots fronting Central Park, New York, sell for $50,000 a piece.

A MODEST Buffalo girl recently had 2,000 photographs of herself struck off.

HYDROPHOBIA is prevalent in London, Eng., and all owners of dogs are obliged to keep them confined.

A NATURAL spring that will intoxicate, situated near Kern River, Cal., is delighting the Indians of that vicinity.

EDMOND ABOUT has become the editor-in-chief of the new Paris journal, *The Nineteenth Century*. Many noted writers are associated with him.

Two boys at Columbus, Ohio, gave a tableau vivant of William Tell last week. One put an apple on his head, while the other shot an arrow into the apple—of his eye.

Miss LAURA HARRIS, one of our American *prima donnas*, is at present singing in Lisbon, and will, it is said, soon marry a Portuguese nobleman, and leave the stage.

GRIEF has had a very remarkable effect on a widow out in Elmwood. Her husband died three years ago, and in that time she has not spoken a word to any living being.

A MAN known as "Silly Kelly" died the other day in Edinburgh at the age of 82. He had been convicted in the police court 350 times, and spent upward of 40 years in prison.

A "GENTLEMAN from Fort Wayne, Indiana, lately received a magazine from a prominent London publishing house, addressed "Fort Wayne, Philadelphia, United States."

THE German ambassador at Athen receives $9,000 a year, the English minister $25,000, the representative of France $19,000, the Russian ambassador $18,000, and the Turkish minister $25,000.

MR. AYERS, of Chenoa, Illinois, has been gathered to his fathers. He was playing with a loaded pistol, knocked the butt against the breast of a fread, and caught the bullet as it came out of the barrel.

THE catalogue of the students at the "University of Deseret," Utah, has thirty-seven of the name of Young, twenty-one of Wills, &c. Fifteen or twenty families cover the larger proportion of the whole.

DURING the last three years England has lost one iron-clad, with all hands; four have been on the rocks and rendered well-nigh useless; and many officers of the navy have been wrecked in reputation and reputation.

ONE of the changes in the German army is to be the wearing of the imperial eagle as an ornament throughout the service. Prussia has also determined to establish stations in the frontier fortresses for carrier pigeons.

NOT long ago the whole stock of the paraffin wax in the world did not exceed four ounces, and it was carefully preserved in the laboratory of Professor Liebig as a chemical curiosity. There is now produced in Scotland alone a quantity of not less than 5,800 tons annually.

DISRAELI, in his speech at the literary fund banquet in London, the other evening, over which the King of the Belgians presided, said that the was delightful, though at first sight inconsistent, that the Republic of Letters should, as it were, be presided over by a monarch."

THE following telegram was sent to the Burtis House, at Davenport, Iowa, by the conductor of the train which carried Red Cloud and his fortunes: "Fifty-five passengers for breakfast; 27 Indian chiefs. Indians eat mostly meat; dog preferred; kill 'Charlie' and stuff him for Red Cloud."

HISTORY OF THE COVENANTS.

National and Solemn League—Their Obligation Shown.

The History of the National Covenant of Scotland.

This "Covenant consists of three parts: first, the old Covenant of 1581, exactly as at first prepared. The second, the acts of Parliament condemning Popery, and confirming and ratifying the acts of the General Assembly—this was written by Johnston; and the third part, the special application of the whole to present circumstances (in 1638)—this was the production of Alexander Henderson, displaying singular clearness of thought and soundness of judgment." Hethrington's history of the Church of Scotland, page 154.

This Covenant was subscribed at first by the King's Majesty and his household, in the year 1580; thereafter by persons of all ranks in the year 1581; by ordinance of the Lords of Secret Council and acts of the General Assembly; subscribed again by all sorts of persons in the year 1590, by a new ordinance of Council at the desire of the General Assembly; with a general bond for the maintaining of the true Christian religion and the King's person; and together with a resolution and promise, for the causes after expressed, to maintain the true religion, and the King's Majesty, according to the foresaid confession and acts of Parliament, subscribed by barons, nobles, gentlemen, burgesses, ministers and commons, in the year 1638; approven by the General Assembly 1638 and 1639; and subscribed again by persons of all ranks and qualities in the year 1639, by an ordinance of Council, upon the supplication of the General Assembly, and act of the General Assembly, ratified by an act of Parliament in 1640; and subscribed by King Charles II, at Sprey, June 23, 1650, and Scoon, January 1, 1651." (Captain of the National Covenant of Scotland). It was a series of outrages on the liberties of the Church and nation of Scotland, by the King and his Prelates, that led to the swearing and subscribing of his Covenant in 1638. A few of these outrages we propose briefly to notice.

First—It was a direct interference with the rights of conscience, by forcing upon the Church of Scotland *"the five articles of Perth."* These were innovations foreed upon the Church contrary to their desire, and despite of their remonstrance. They were "kneeling at the communion—the observance of holidays—Episcopal confirmation—private baptism and the private administration of the Lord's Supper."

These articles were forced through the General Assembly by a system of usurpation, fraud, corruption and intimidation.

Spottswood, one of the bishops, usurped the Moderator's chair without an election. He would not permit an election, on the ground that the Assembly was held in the bounds of his diocese. Hethrington says, "during the preceding summer months, every possible device which craft and despotism could suggest, had been used to prepare such an Assembly as would be sufficiently subservient (to the wishes of the King); and when the Assembly met nothing was left undone to secure a prelatic triumph." Having usurped the Moderator's chair and gotten up a packed General Assembly, they tried what corruption and intimidation could do. "Many of the noblemen, barons and burgesses, who had no commissions as ruling elders, were allowed to vote."

Spottswood addressed the Assembly in a most haughty and domineering style, urging submission to His Majesty's desire, and commanding implicit and immediate submission. Other prelates followed in a similar strain and spirit, and every attempt made by the faithful Presbyterians to reason and argue, was overborne by the rude clamors and taunting jeers of the haughty barons and more haughty prelates. In putting the vote the question was couched in these terms: *"Will you consent to these articles of doubey the King?"* And Spottswood declared that whosoever voted against these articles, his name should be marked and transmitted to His Majesty.

In reference to these proceedings, Hethrington says (p. 125): "Thus by a formidable combination of fraud and violence, the King and his minions succeeded in perpetrating another glaring innovation upon the government, discipline, and ritual of the Presbyterian Church."

A *second* outrage on the church of Scotland was the "Book of Canons," prepared for the Church of Scotland by the king and his bishops. Hethrington says (p. 143): "The canons contained in this book were subversive of the whole constitution of the Church of Scotland. The first canon decrees excommunication against all who should deny the king's supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs; the next pronounces the same penalty against all who should dare to say that the worship contained in the Book of Prayer a book not yet published, but even written) was superstitious or contrary to the Scriptures. The same penalty was decreed against all who should assert that the prelatic form of church government was unscriptural. Every minister was enjoined to adhere to the forms prescribed in the Liturgy, on pain of deposition, which Liturgy, as before stated, was not yet in existence. It was decreed also that no General Assembly should be called *but by the king.* That no ecclesiastical business should even be discussed except in the prelatic courts; that no private meetings, which were termed conventicles, and included presbyteries and kirk sessions, should be held by the ministers for expounding the Scriptures, and that, on no occasion, in public, should any minister pour out the fullness of his heart to God in extemporary prayer."

A *third outrage* against the Scottish Church, and ground itself was a Liturgy, or book of public worship framed after the model of the English Prayer Book.

This book was gotten up by the Bishops of Ross and Dunblane, and revised by Archbishop Laud, whose Popish proclivities led him "in every place which he corrected to make the word as near the Missal as English can be to Latin." —Hethrington's history.

When this work was completed, a proclamation was brought from court, by the Bishop of Ross, and published by an act of privy Council in December, 1636, announcing the completion of the work, and commanding all faithful subjects to receive with reverence, and conform themselves to the public form of religious service therein contained. In reference to this command to reverence the liturgy and conform to it, Hethrington says, (Page 145) "but to conform to that liturgy—so popish in its character, and impossible in such an arbitrary manner, was impossible without being prepared to yield up every vestige of liberty, civil and religious, and to violate all that conscience holds most sacred." Hethrington, p. 145. Thus when the King and the Prelates, the Beast and the false Prophet, civil and ecclesiastical despotism, had combined to crush out the very last vestige of civil and religious liberty in the National Church of Scotland, this nation and church were compelled, by a sense of honor—by a sense of duty to God—to the nation and church—to themselves and posterity, and to the cause of liberty in general, to join in one and the same covenant, in defense of their common liberty, and against their common enemies—the King and his prelates, civil and ecclesiastical despotism.

This was substantially what the British colonies did, on the Fourth of July, 1776; when they virtually entered into a national covenant of the British colonies in North America, by pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, in defense of their common liberties, and against their common enemies.

The National Covenant of Scotland was sworn and subscribed by Barons, Nobigs, Gentlemen, Burgesses, Ministers and Commons, in the year 1638, approven by the General Assembly 1638 and 1639, and ratified by an Act of Parliament 1640, and thus it became the covenant both of the Church and the State.

Second—In regard to the *history of the solemn League and Covenant* of Scotland, England and Ireland, we have only to say that it was drafted by Alexander Henderson, the author of the third part of the National Covenant of Scotland. (Hethrington's Scottish History, p. 186.) "It was *agreed* upon by Commissioners of the Parliament and Assembly of Divines in England, Commissioners of the Convention of Estates, and General Assembly of Scotland; *approved* by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and by both Houses of Parliament and Assembly of Divines in England, and taken and subscribed by them A. D. 1643; and therefore, by the same authority, taken and subscribed by all ranks in Scotland and England the same year, and ratified by Act of Parliament of Scotland A. D. 1644." (Caption Solemn L. & C.)

Then it was civil and ecclesiastical despotism, brought to bear against the liberties of Scotland, England and Ireland, and the Reformed Church in them, that compelled these three kingdoms, and the Reformed Church in them, to unite together in a solemn league and covenant to resist the civil despotism of Charles the First, and the ecclesiastical despotism of a prelatical church.

This was not only a mutual league between the three kingdoms for the defence of civil liberty, but also a mutual league between the three kingdoms and the Reformed Church, for the defence of civil and religious liberty.

Third. Of the obligation of the covenants, or their moral force on the conscience of covenanters, and their posterity. All Abraham's spiritual seed, whether Jews or Gentiles, when they have faith in God, are as really covenanters, and heirs of the promise as was Abraham, the father of the faithful: whether they are now prepared to know and acknowledge it, or not. For it is said, Rom. 4, 13: "The promise that he should be the heir of the world, was not to Abraham nor to his seed through the law, but through the righteousness of faith." This passage teaches that all the spiritual seed of Abraham are heirs of the world through the righteousness of faith, as well as Abraham. We are of the opinion that there could not well be a more important matter for consideration than the one we have before us.

A copy of a letter from General O. O. Howard, Special Commissioner of the Interior Department, which was addressed to General George Cook, commanding the Department of Arizona, and dated May 9, explains that his telegram of April 21, requesting General Cook to desist from his intention to bring on a collision between his troops and the Indians, was for the purpose of giving the Secretary of the Interior an opportunity of making one more attempt to pacify and reconcile these Indians. This attempt, he states, had a good effect, but many of these Indians still continue to take life, and should be punished. Accordingly, he withdrew so much of his request as related to prevention of a collision. Gen Howard is of the opinion that these murderers and outlaws, of whatever tribe, should be made to feel the power of the Government, at least to such an extent as will teach them to live peaceably.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, R. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. G. Schuster, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Proposed Centennial Celebration.

The residents of the Susquehanna Valley propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of its first settlement, at Sidney Plains, on the 18th of next month. The exercises will include a historical sketch of the locality by Hon. David McMaster, a poem by Benjamin L. Braxter, an oration by Hon. Henry W. Rogers, and a historical sermon by Rev. James H. Johnston, besides singing by a choir dressed in old time costume, short addresses, &c. It will be one of the most interesting celebrations ever held in that valley, and ample arrangements will be made for the comfort of those who attend.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

A DEAD DELUSION.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by depleting medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a dead delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally without one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be imposed upon in this way once, but the imposition caused to be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be gulped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.
You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSENGEN,
HATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY,
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE DEGREE OF REBEKAH will be conferred in Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 360, in their Hall, Hurst's new building, Fifth avenue, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th of June, by Brother G. G. Siddle. All Brothers of this and all other Lodges, with their wives, who have taken the degree, and those wishing to receive the degree, are respectfully requested to be present.
ATTEST: S. J. TERBURGH, N. G.
J. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary. je5:2

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Park Place Homestead Association will be held at the hall over Third National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the 11th, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, to consider a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Association. D. P. Corwin, President; W. N. Howard, Vice President; Benj. F. Parke, Secretary; E. G. Walker, Treasurer; J. H. Miller, A. Q. Casselberry, W. B. Scarff, John H. Stewart, Wm. S. Robson, O. C. Camp, Directors.
PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1872. my20:t47

☞ PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.—THE books for the subscription to forty-eight thousand shares of the common Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY will be opened at the office of the Company in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE proximo, and remain open until that number of shares are taken at their par value, and on all stock subscribed for twenty per centum, in cash, will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; the balance will be subject to call by the Company. By order of the Board.
W. H. BARNES,
Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1872. my27:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH,
Inspector

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Alleghony County Court House.
Second Ward School Building.
With Numerous Private Buildings.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. wh4:m

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
my30:s6

Dress Goods.
A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis,
Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
my14 98 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE
Is Offering Great Bargains in
White Goods.
AT 25 CENTS.
White and Buff P. K.'s.
AT 25 CENTS.
YOSEMITE STRIPES.
WHITE AND BUFF P. K.'s, in small Figures, Stripes and Checks.
WHITE AND COLORED YOSEMITE STRIPES, in Plain and Broken Stripes, various shades.
NAINSOOKS AND JACONETS in Plain, Plaid and Striped.
SWISSES AND TARLATANS in White and Colored, at prices to suit all.

SUITS! SUITS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children, from the cheapest to the finest quality, manufactured expressly to order: a large stock at prices guaranteed the Lowest,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., All

FINANCIAL.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 6, 1872.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Stree and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881		120¾
5-20—1862		118
" 1864		115¾
" 1865		115¾
" 1865 new		117¾
" 1867		117¾
" 1868		117¾
10-40s		112¼
Currency 6's		113
Gold		114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central		96¾
Do Scrip		96¼
Erie		61
Harlem		120¾
Lake Shore		95¾
Fort Wayne		98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		91
Rock Island		110¾
Chicago & N W		73¾
Do Preferred		94¾
St. Paul, Common		56
Do Preferred		78
Wabash		76¾
Union Pacific		39¾
Ohio & Mississippi		46¾
Pacific Mail		75¾
West Union Telegraph		75¾
Adams Express		96¾
American Express		77½
U. S. Express		85
Wells Fargo		90

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of he prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	58¾	59¼
Penna. Allotments	58¾	59¼
Reading R. R.	60	60¼
Camden & Amboy	126¾	127
Lehigh Navigation	44¼	44¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R	38¾	38¾
Central Transportation	46¾	47
Empire Transportation	—	54
Pittsburgh City 6's	76½	76¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	96¼	96¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28	27¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S 5-20s, '62	115	U. S. 5-20s, '64	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115¾	5-20 Jan & Jy '65	115¾
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117¾	5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117¾

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

Gold dull and firm, at 114¾@114¾. Loans at 1@4 per cent. Clearances $40,000,000. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 114.43-100@114.56-100, and bids for more than $6,730,000, at 113.75-100 to 114.56-100. Governments higher and strong. State bonds dull and irregular. Stocks are without animation, but steady. New York Central scrip advanced within ¼ per cent of the stock, on official announcement that it be made stock on July 10, raising the stock of the company to $90,000,000; Erie is again lower, under selling orders of a further fall in London; the rest of the market is rather better than yesterday; it is reported that Central stock will be increased to $100,000,000, by a further issue of 10,000,000 of full paid shares at $40 per share. Money easy at 4@5.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 120¾; 5-20s of '62, 115; '64, 115; '65, 115⅝; do. new 117⅛; '67, 117⅜; '68, 117⅜; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 114¾; new 5s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 71⅝; new, 72; Virginia, new, 53; old 43; North Carolina, old, 30½; new, 120¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 35¼; Adams Express, 96½; Wells Fargo do, 90; American Merchants Union, 77½; United States do, 85; Pacific Mail, 75; New York Central, 96¾; Scrip, 96¼; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 84¾; Hudson, 121⅝; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 94¼; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 56; do preferred, 87; Walash, 76½; do preferred, 85; West Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 45; Chicago and Alton, 116; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 47; C. C. & C., 93; Burlington & Quincy, 130½; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 137½; Hannibal Central, 136; Union Pacific, 39½; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union 94; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 6, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, (48 per cent) 4½; refined, (58 per cent) 6¼; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Arsenic, 3¼; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, with a supply largely excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and nominal. Commission men report that they have scarcely any inquiry, which is owing to the fact that the store keepers and market are being supplied by pedlars and farmers.

BEANS—Continue scarce, but there is less inquiry; we continue to quote at $2.75@3¼ per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMCORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, ranging from 5 to 8 cts per lb., as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer in sympathy with the advance in Crude, but quiet and unchanged; 19@20 cts by the car load, and 2 to 3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—With diminished receipts and an average demand, the market is reported firmer but prices are unchanged, 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13½ to 14 for Factory, and 14 to 14½ for Goshen.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@6.50, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples still quoted at 9@11 cts, and scarce. Peaches continue dull; halves, 8½ to 9 cts, mixed 7½@8 cts; quarters, 6½ @7 cts; peeled 15 to 18 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 26 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—Under the influence of the increased arrivals, the market is a shade easier, but as yet there is no decline, and we continue to quote at 12.

FEATHERS—No. 1 may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts@ lb; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR—It generally conceded that flour is weaker; and it is equally true that dealers generally are more anxious to sell, but as yet, there is no quotable or general decline. Some houses are shading Winter wheat 15 to 25 cts per bll. to their customers; but so far so we can learn, it is not general. We repeat former quotations, $8.75 to $9.25 for good to choice Spring, and $9.50 to $10 for red Winter brands. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged at $5.75 to $6.

GRAIN—The wheat market continues very quiet, and about the only new feature to record is that the receipts have fallen off considerably within the past few days; there is not so much offering from the country; however, there is no improvement in the demand, as the mills for the present have all the wheat they can handle, and in the absence of sales it is difficult to give quotations. We continue to quote nominally at $1.95 to $2. It is generally expected that the market will stiffen up again within the next few weeks, as it usually does about the 1st of July. There is but little doing in Oats, and the market continues dull, though prices are without quotable change; 52 to 53 cents, and the great proportion of the stock cost 52 to 53 in first hands.—It is evident therefore, that there is no margin for dealers at present quotations. Shelled Corn may be quoted at 68 cents free in elevator, and 70 cents sacked and delivered. There is not much inquiry for Ear Corn. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.00 to $1.05.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, and is likely to remain so for some weeks to come. Country merchants generally have about all the stock they want until after harvest, when it is likely there will be a demand, especially for Sugars. Many dealers claim that now is the time to stock up, as the market usually stiffens prior to the opening of the fruit season, and besides prices are remarkably low at the present time. Already the eastern markets are reported firmer. Coffee continues very quiet, and dealers generally, both large and small, are still pursuing the hand-to mouth policy. No new features in Syrups and Molasses, worthy of notice.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; A Coffee, 11⅝; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11⅜. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25¾; Prime, 24 @24½; Good, 23¾; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Forto Rico, 10⅜; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11⅜; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

STARCH.—Fancy White Drips, 6½; White Honey, 6@; Havemeyer & Elder's, 5¾@5¾; other grades, from 4@5.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¾; prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 18; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 28; Nutmegs, $1.26.

HAY—Continues very dull, the market being overstocked, and prices are weak and lower; we quote Timothy, baled to $25 to $28, as reduce our quotations on baled hay is being stored, as to quality. Considerable hay is taking whatever they can get; we hear of sales at 40 to 50 cts per bushel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 5½@6 for large lots and 9½@10 in a small way. Pecans—sales at 11cts for Texas, and 10 cts for other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; clear rib, 8¼cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 10cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed, 12½. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is a steady demand for Flax seed and little or none arriving; may be quoted at $1.95@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timoth Seeds.

SUMAC—Tennessee bolted 4½cts per lb.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WOOL—The offerings of new clip are increasing, although the late cold weather has greatly retarded shearing, and we hear that many growers are not yet through with clipping. Unless growers modify their views, we think wool will be of short sale. If manufacturers must pay the prices demanded by the growers, they wish to see some chance to get their money back. With prices now relatively higher in the West than in the eastern markets, dealers also complain that they see no encouragement to ship or consign wools.

We learn that dealers are willing to purchase the clip at prices ranging from 60 to 65 cts; but do not see any profit or safety at anything higher, unless for choice wool, in the best condition, a few cents higher may be paid. We also learn that quite a number of country merchants and local buyers through the adjoining counties who commenced purchasing a couple of weeks since at 60 cts, and above, are now unwilling to buy at over 65 cts, and this seems to be the highest price that buyers generally are willing to pay. It is generally felt among prudent business men that wool is at too high a price to speculate in; and notwithstanding all the clip will be required during the next twelve months, yet it is much more likely to decline in price for the next four or six months, than to advance. We quote prices of fleece at 60 to 65c. Tub washed 63 to 68c.

WHISKY—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 6, 1872.

The petroleum trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues very quiet and presents but little that is worthy of special notice. However, while it is true that the market is very quiet, and that there are but very few sales reported, it is also true that the receipts and shipments are fully up to what they usually are at this season of the year, indicating that while there is an entire absence of speculation and excitement, there is, nevertheless, as much, if not more, legitimate business now as there were then; but the wholesale trade has assumed a different shape, and is conducted entirely different.

Crude is reported steady at $4.05 to $4.07 per bbl, at Parker—lower, the demand less active. Refined is quiet and unchanged; spot 23½; June, 23⅝; July, 23¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Kirkpatrick & L., 150 bbls to Logan. Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Ralston & Waring, 310 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 460

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 960 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 420 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 615 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan, S & Co, 253 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 59 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 50 bbls to G. W. White, Harrisburg.
Vesta O W, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 883 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braum & Wagner, 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 3599

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sterling O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	924
Fairview O W, acct, Fisher & H	160
" " " Thos. King	456
" " " T. P. Miller	320
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	160
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	468
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	450
" " " Lockhart F & Co	382
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	942
Eagle O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	440
Commercial O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	450
Citizens' O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	228
Total	5360

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* of the 5th says: There has been a better inquiry for Scotch Pig from consumers, but holders prefer to store rather than to sell at present prices, and business has been restricted in consequence. We quote Eglinton $48, we rumors of a sale of 1,000 tons at Philadelphia at about $45, the which we could not trace to any authentic source. Glengarnock may be quoted $50 on the spot, $49 to arrive, and Gartsherrie $53, without sales. American Pig continues about as last noted, deliveries still being made with difficulty; we quote No. 1 $50@52, No. 2 $47@48, and Gray Forge $45 at furnace. We understand that $50 was refused for No. 1 Thomas. Rails are without change; we quote $50@52 gold for old, and $72.50@75 for new English, without sales. New American may be quoted at about $58@57.50, with sales of 1,000 tons on terms not made public. Scrap is quiet but firm, the stock being light; we quote $50 at dock, with sales of small lots, and from store $57.50@60 per ton. Refined bar from store continues steady and firm at our quotations.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is less active. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $49@50; No. 2 at $48; Grey Forge at $46@47; Scotch Pig at $45, and mottled at $42@43 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $52 per ton, and nails at $5.65 per keg.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Cotton dull; low middling 25c. Flour nominal; family $8.50@8.75. Wheat dull but unchanged; best samples $1.85@1.90. Corn firm at 51@52c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Oats firm 43@44c. Provisions unchanged. Lard oil dull and drooping, 68@70c. Butter quiet. Cheese quiet. Mess pork dull and unsettled; regular $13.00; sold at $14.25@14.50@14.75 by outside parties who have been holding it since last winter. Bulk meats quiet, asking 5@5¾@ 6¼@6¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders sold at 5c; sides 7@7¼c; hams 11@12¼c. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Hogs firm $6.00@6.25. Whiskey firm 86c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 6.—Consols money, 92⅝c; accounts 92⅝c; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 6.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes 59f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11¾d. Red winter wheat 12s 7d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d.

Dry Goods.

In the dry goods market business for the most part is so dull between seasons that the price of staple raw products does not affect prices in most kinds of domestics. Printing cloths firmer, and quotations for spot goods can scarcely be given, owing to the difference in the ideas of buyers and sellers; 8¼c for futures into October have been offered for both extras and standards, and refused; very brisk trade doing in cotton bags for the west, and stocks are quoted 11c better. Hall & Manning's spool three cord thread quoted at 40c; other descriptions unchanged. Foreign goods slow of sale, but importers firmer in their views in regard to warehouse at an advance; Cumberlie handkerchiefs were brisk of sale, as were also black gross grain, best fancies and white in silk. Ribbons black gross grain ribbon No 9 $1.83½; No 12 $1.50; No 16 $2.05; black plaid sash ribbons No 120 $3.50; No 150 $6.87½; No 250 $7.87½; No 150 Scotch plaid do $6.35; star brand black do No 9 $0.25; No 12 $2.45; No 16 $2.90; No 22 $3.01; No 40 $3.25; No 40 $4.75@5; No 80 $5.50; No 100 $6.00; sash ribbons No 200 $8.20; No 230 assorted $8.45.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Beeves to-day 2,400 or 1,300 since Saturday, against 1,400 same time last week. Market strongest for a long time, prices averaging close on ½c., higher than the good market of Monday. Poor to fair 10½@11c; good ones at 12¼c, fair Illinois 13c., and first prime 13½c.; more would have been taken at these prices. Weather fine and prospects good. Six cars Texans common 6 cwt. sold at 11¾@11¾c.; 6 cars do. 1,040 lbs. at 12@ 12¼c., 57 lbs. per cwt.; 3 cars Illinois 1,200 lbs., 4 cars Millers 1,300 lbs., 5 cars 6 cwt., 13c. Sheep and lambs 3,300 to-day, making 8,500 since Saturday, against 7,900 same time week. The market for sheep is better, or 7¼@ 7¾c. for most lots, as 1 cars Ohio weighed empty from the cars, 85 lbs., at 7¾c; car 88 lbs., 7¾c; car 84 lbs., 7½c; deck 86 lbs, 7½c; weighed empty. Lambs begin to arrive from Ohio; they are doing well to day, selling at 10@14c; car 40 lbs Ohio, 10c; lot 57 lbs State 12½c; car 56 lbs, Jersey 13c; deck 54 lbs, 13½c, and a extra 60 lbs 14c. Hogs 7,000 to-day, 14,000 since Saturday, against 32,900 for the same time last week; one car live Missouri hogs, 142 lbs, sold at $4.00; dressed are worth 5½@5¾c. Figs 8¾c; market dull.

BUFFALO, June 6.—Cattle receipts 1,000 for the week; 938 for the week ending the 1st, 1,344, or 432 cars, against 338 last week; market ruled firm, but slow, at yesterday's rates for good stock; inferior grades were a shade lower; about 1,000 were disposed of. Sales 142 Ohio steers 1,080 to 1,300 lbs, at $6.00 to $7.00; 215 Illinois steers averaged 1,029 to 1,301 lbs, at $6.20 to $7.75 Kansas steers, 1,376 lbs, at $7.20; 80 Missouri steers, 1,271 lbs, at $6.70; 69 Texas steers, 1048 lbs, $5.50; 16 Illinois stillers, 1,114 lbs, $6.25; 170 stockers 1,167 lbs, $5.75; 24 Canadian stockers, 932 lbs, $4.50. Sheep: the market opened lively; sales of 20,050 head Ohio clipped sheep, $1 to 100 lbs, 6@7½c. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,100; market dull and dragging; prices ruled a shade lower, with but few lots on the market; sales 126 Ohio, 183 lbs, at $4.17½; 112 Ohio, 214 lbs, $6.22½; 231 Illinois, 197 lbs, $4.17½.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton lower; sales of 1,000 bales middling uplands at 27c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5.95@6.25; common to good extra $7.35; good to choice $7.40@8.30; Ohio $7.80@9.50; extra St. Louis $8.50 @12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 91c. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.72; No. 1 $1.76; amber western $2.03; winter red western $1.90@2.00. Rye more active; western 83c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher, western mixed 64@66c; sail 69@ 70c; white 76@78c. Oats heavy; western 50½ @52c; Ohio 54@56c. Eggs quiet, western 10@ 13½c. Hay weak; shipping $1.00. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 15¾@16¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans 70@75c. Rice quiet at 8¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 23¾c. Pork steady; mess $13.75; new time mess $12.50@13.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 9@10¼c; shoulders 5¾@ 5¾c; middles heavy; long clear 7¾c. Lard a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 14@20c. Cheese: new 11c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat buoyant, but unsettled and higher; No 2 spring $1.49¾@1.50 spot or seller June; $1.48 seller July; No 1 sold at $1.51@1.52; No 3 at $1.38 @1.39. Corn active and advanced, closing steady; No 2 mixed 44¾@45¾c spot or seller July 46¾@47c; seller July rejected at 43¼c. Oats dull; No 2 42c cash or June; seller July firm 36¾c. Rye dull; No 2 70c. Barley quiet; No 2 fall 55@56c according to location. Whisky steady at 86¾c. Provisions dull; nominally unchanged. Hams: sugar cured canvassed sold at 12¾c; do plain 11c. Lard 8¾c for spot and seller July; good to choice 8.80@8.90; extra $8.75@7.00. Hogs quiet and weak; heavy receipts depress the market at $4.75@4.90.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 147 hhds. Bagging quiet and firm at 17@ 17½c. Cotton nothing doing; middling 25½c. Flour dull; tending downward; extra family $7.25. Grain quiet. Corn: small sales shelled 65@67c. Rye steady at $1.02@1.05. Oats 53c. Wheat: none offering. Mess pork held at $12.00 @12.25 cash. Bacon shoulders active; sides clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾c; hams sugar cured 11½@12c; plain 10¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 6.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c: No. 1 white Michigan $1.85; amber Michigan $1.80@1.85; No. 2 red $1.77; corn active and advanced 2c; high mixed 52¾c; low mixed 52¾c; yellow 53c; Michigan 52¾c; no grade 46@46½c. Oats le better; No. 1 43½c; No. 2 40½c. Pork and lard nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Flour very dull; superfine $6.75; extra $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull; Rye $1.10. Corn unchanged. Oats dull; white 39½@40½c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $14.00 @14.25. Crude petroleum 17¼@17¾c; refined 23¼@23½c. Whisky 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Flour quiet, and 25c low er. Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 red Winter $1.86; No. 2 $1.75. Corn firm and steady; 52c. Oats firm; 44c. Rectified petroleum in good demand at 20½@21c in car lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.46¼; No. 2 $1.44. Oats firm; No. 2 35c. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed 45¼c. Rye dull: No. 1 70c. Barley dull.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; extra $1.92; No. 1 $1.87; amber $1.80. Corn 53c bid; no sellers. Oats firm, 42c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Brown & Co	1	Wilson Glass Co	3
Wm Smith	1	Harbaugh M & Co	3
G W Hallman	5	Loomis & Collard	1
Wm. Clark	1	Dickson M & Co	1
Total	16		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	7	J. W. Porter	5
Byers McC & Co	3	Nimick & Co	1
J. Moorhead	7	G. W. Hallman	1
Total	28		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	13	Pgh Bolt Co	2
		WEST PENN R. R.	
Spang C & Co	3		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter	1	Nimick & Co	1
		ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
Lewis O & P	2	McKnight & Co	2

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 6.—8 pkgs mdse, W H Brill; 6 bales hops, C H Morlege; 1 car lime, James McVicker; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 2 sks wool, S Bradley; 50 bbls oil, Beymer, B & Co; 1 car lime, George Stewart; 18 bdls feloes, McCallum, Cochran & Co; 1 car stoves, Lewis Bailey & D; 1 car car corn, Clarke & Smith; 1 car hay, 1 Hippley; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 1 pkg eggs, 1 do butter, H Lenz; 1 roll leather, J C Laipe.

WEST PENN, June 6.—1 bbl d apples, Carter Bro & Co; 3 bdls hides, G Kann; 1 box butter, Spear & Glenn; 2 bbls eggs, J S Clarke & Co; 56 sks corn, J Lane; 40 sks flour, J C Thompson; 5 bags rags, J M Shoop; 1 bdls brooms, Mathews Bro; 65 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 33 bags oats, 4 bxs eggs, 3 pkgs butter, J Kreiling; 3 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 20 bbls whisky, Guckenheimer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 6.—32 cars coal, 3 M Kier & Co; 29 do coal, Armstrong D & Co; 14 do coal, Coleman R & Co; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 2 bbl eggs, Head C & Co; 9 bags scraps, W Flaceus & Son; 5 bxs yeast, T O Jenkins; 6 pkgs h ware, J Woodwell & Co; 24 do h ware; 7 Hats Bros, 20 bxs soap, Watt, Lang & Co; 12 bags rags, J Graham; 5 bdls hides, Stimple & Day; 2 bxs butter, 1 do eggs, J S Kelly & Co; 7 cars old iron, H Blackstone.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 6.—100 bbls flour, Haworth & D; 30 bbls hams, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars s tron, Maloney & Lanahan; 126 sks oats, Voigt M & Co; 100 sks flour, Shomaker & Co; 175 bags corn, J Flick; 1 car malt, 1 do barley, John Gangwich; 15 bbls eggs, W H Gill & Co; 1 car lumber, J B Poos; 1 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 4 bbs butter, Head C & Co; 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 50 bxs cheese, N J Baden; 10 do do, Woodworth & D; 29 do do, R Milliken; 24 pkgs h stock, Markle & Co; 4 bbl sugar, Vangorder & S; 2 kgs butter, Haworth & D.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 6.—1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do corn, Daw Wallace; 4 bxs rolls r paper, Ed Lare & Co; 2 casks tallow, Wm Flaccus; 400 bushels corn, McHenry & Hood; 1 car corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do hay, Wm Nantker & Son; 2 cars corn, Keil & Riethart; 1 do corn, 2 do oats, M F Herron; 46 sks potatoes, J s. Graf & Co; 75 bbls flour, 100 sks flour, Lubbe & Bro; 1 car corn, Wm Welch & Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 6 bbls eggs, Leh & Cooley; 9 pkgs eggs, W H Graf & Co; 6 do eggs, H J McCracken & Bro, 1 do eggs, Head & Carson; 2 do eggs, Jas O'Brien; 15 bbls flour, S Lindsey jr, & Co; 15 tres hams, Reese Owens; 50 s machine, 7 bxs oil, Wm Sumner & Co; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 50 tres hams Dalzell & F.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 6.—2 cars lumber, Hill P & Co; 1 do do, Heath & S; 1 do do, W J McMasters; 1 do do, McQuewan & E; 1 do do, Stark & S; 2 do do, Hays & Co; 2 do do, South Side P Mills; 46 sewing machines, Smith & F; 4 crates starch, Carter Bros; 60 bxs do, S P Shriver & Co; 250 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car s iron, Mullin & M; 1 car shingles, W Casley; 1 car flues, C G McMillan; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 18 sks rags, Jenkins; 4 bbls potatoes, H Riddle Son & Co; 2 bbls gerkins, Houck McC & Co; 1 car lumber, Hall & S; 78 sks oats, W H Nantker & Son; 82 sks corn, W Welch & Co; lot sundries, Voigt M & C; 3 tube butter, Loh & Cooley; 58 sks oats, W J Steel & Co; 600 o bbls, B D Moore; 1 bx bacon, E Moye & Co; 20 bales hay, McBane & Anjer; 7 bbls d apples, S B Floyd; 3 do do, Head C & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, June 6.—36 sks wheat, George & Shaw; 833 gals s ware, W Hastage & L, 1,150 do do ware, W D Cooper & Co; 50 do do ware, J N Nell, 11 pkgs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 17 bales hay, Illig & Hill, 34 do hay, E F Weaver; 2,000 feet lumber, H Cooper; 2 bbls eggs, H J McCracken Bro.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 6.—50 bbls oil, Mackown & Co; 201 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 22 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 18 bales hay, Illig & Hill, 9 pkgs butter, 1 sk d apples, 2 bbls eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 16 bales hay, Patterson & S; 10 bbls whisky, 11 bales straw, A S Carlisle; 7 pkgs produce, M W Rankin.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose a few inches yesterday, and last evening the marks indicated 2 feet 10 inches; however, this rise is not likely to amount to much. The Kanawha rivers are reported as having risen considerably within the past few days, and hopes of a rise here are still entertained.

There have been no arrivals from or departures for below, since the date of our last report, and navigation may be virtually considered suspended.

Following boats are in port: Juniata, Brill, Mollie Ebert and Lucy Bertram. The Juniata and Brill will take their departuae on the first water.

The West Virginia, from Geneva, arrived and departed as usual, with a good trip each way. She is due again to-night, and leaves as usual on Saturday at 3 P. M.

—The Vicksburg *Times* and *Republican*, Wednesday, relates the following instance of sharp practice on the part of steamboat captains: "Capt. Gunning, of the Arrow Line, came down on the Belle Yazoo yesterday and demanded $50 for a cord of wood which the Richmond Belle had taken aboard while up Cassiday's bayou a short time since, he claiming damage for the loss of a day's time for his boat and crew, by being unable to get wood, when she had taken enough into the bayou to bring her out, and about half way up had left part of his wood on the bank, where the Belle found it and took it, leaving word that she had taken it. The Richmond Belle would not pay the $50.

—The new wharf-boat of the Pomeroy Packet Company was successfully launched at Manchester last Saturday. It will be brought down here this week to be completed. It is estimated that the new wharf-boat will reduce the present expenses of the Pomeroy packets, in loading and unloading, about $1,000 per day.

—A St. Louis despatch under date of Tuesday says: The Glendale and Coal Hill leave to-morrow for the Ohio. The former takes 800 and the latter 1,400 tons of ore. The Davenport has 210 tons of pig iron, 100 tons of ore, 100 of miscellaneous freight and 20 passengers.

—The Sioux City *Journal* says: The roustabouts on the steamer Silver Lake, for some reason best known to themselves, struck, and refused to go on the trip, yesterday morning. Commodore Durfee applied to the officers of the Sixth Regiment and was furnished a guard to keep the roosters aboard.

—The Senate has passed a bill further extending the provisions of the present law regulating the pressure of steam allowable on tug boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries for one year.

—The John A. Wood arrived at Louisville from New Orleans, on Tuesday, with twenty-one coal boats in tow. She left the same day for Pittsburgh, with 12 leaving the balance at Louisville.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: Business continues quiet along the levee, with only moderate offerings for the South. If there was sufficient water there would be a good trade for the Pittsburgh packets.

—The Shannon, while making a landing at Mound Station, grounded on a "chump" in front of the wharfboat, where she was detained twenty hours.

—The Tyrone has laid up at Cairo, and the Eddyville takes her place in the Nashville trade until Cumberland river has a better channel.

—Portions of the wrecks of the steamers sunk by the ice at St. Louis were to be sold at auction yesterday.

—Illinois River is again navigable for such boats as the P. W. Strader and Geo. C. Wolf.

—The Tom Jasper's barge, sunk at Keokuk, contained 1,200 sacks of wheat.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and light Daylight Passenger Steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

Logan Bros. & Co.
124 WALNUT STREET, Pittsburgh.
EIGHTH and DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM

WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuyl

HOME NEWS.

Remember the King Laugh Makers at Mannerchor Hall, Monday evening next, at the New Opera House.

Letters Held for Postage.—Princeton Tanning Co., Princeton, Iowa, 3c.; N. Lyttle, Mason City, Iowa, 3c.; Vauyan, Bates & Lamb, Mason City, Iowa, 3c.; Oettermann, Friedbert, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Oettermann, Friedermann & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; D. E. Lutz, Walker's Mills, Pa., 4c.

In our "For Sale" column will be found the offer of Captain Dan. H. Stone, to sell six acres of his beautiful grounds, situate at the edge of the towns of Beaver and Bridgewater, one hour by rail from the city. The site commands an extensive and lovely view, has on it an extensive grapery, and a grove of forest trees. We know it from personal observation to be a most beautiful spot, and within a few minutes walk from the celebrated boys and girls schools of Beaver, and equally accessible from three or four railroad stations. This piece of ground is a prize for whoever shall possess it.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh will meet in St. Paul's Church, in the city of Erie, on Wednesday, the 12th instant. Three lay delegates are sent from each parish. We have the names only of St. Peter's and Trinity of this city, and Emmanuel of Allegheny. They are as follows:

St. Peter's—Hill Burgwin, Esq., E. P. Jones, Esq., and Julian Rogers, M. D.

Trinity—Jno. H. Shoenberger, James M. Cooper and Josiah King, delegates, with Gen. Blakely, Stephen Jarvis and H. L. Mason as alternates.

Emmanuel, Allegheny—Malcolm Hay, Esq., Philip Wilson and James C. Doane.

Owners of Real Estate

Desiring to sell, can invariably find a purchaser by advertising in the *Real Estate Register*, published weekly at $1.00 per year and devoted exclusively to real estate interests, for sale by news dealers. Every one interested in real estate, (and who is not?) take it.

Mills and Company.

We think it due to the above firm once more to call attention to their advertisement on our second page. Their remarkable success in producing artificial stone for sidewalks, fire-proof floors, house fronts, lintels, sills and cemetery work is worthy of the careful attention of employers and contractors, specimens of their work may be seen in many places in the city. The durability and economy of their work alike commend it to favor, any imperfections in the early experiments are now thoroughly corrected, and their work is all warranted. Their ingenuity and enterprise give them strong claims on an enlightened and liberal public.

A Strange Accident.

A very valuable horse belonging to Mr. Alfred Reid, while grazing on Spring Hill, Allegheny, yesterday morning, fell over a precipice at a distance of sixty feet, [illegible] Two men named Dickson, Hamilton, [illegible] attend the injured man, and found that [illegible] had sustained a fracture of the skull, and received internal injuries of such a nature that they may prove fatal. Donovan was less seriously injured, having received a broken leg. Carrol was removed to his home on Fountain street, and Donovan was taken to the homeopathic hospital.

Another Suicide.

Acting Coroner Neubert received a telegram from East Liberty, yesterday afternoon, stating that an unknown man had been found hanging to a tree, in Webner's woods, Twentieth ward, and requesting him to come and hold an inquest. He immediately proceeded to the place mentioned, the facts are as stated. An inquest revealed the following facts in regard to deceased: A German emigrant had been staying about East Liberty since Monday, and on last Wednesday morning he came to Mr. Webner's and enquired for work. They told him that they had nothing for him to do, but that afternoon he came again and received the same reply. This time however he complained of being very hungry, and gave him his dinner. Nothing more was seen of him until yesterday morning, when a son of Mr. Webner went out into the woods to look for his father's horses when he discovered the lifeless body of the German hanging to a slender limb of a tree. His feet were touching the ground, and he might easily have saved himself had he so desired. The body was cut down and taken to the livery stable of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell where the inquest was held. No trace of his identity was found upon his person, but there seems to be no doubt that he was a German emigrant who had lately arrived in this country. Two keys and a pocket-book containing nineteen cents were all that was found on his person. It is supposed that poverty and his difficulty in finding work induced him to end his troubles by taking his own life. A verdict of death by suicide was returned.

MR. HUGHART.

Resignation of W. O. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

We learn from an authentic source that Mr. Hughart has determined to tender, within a few days, his resignation of the Presidency of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, to take effect on the 1st of July proximo. We are further assured that he withdraws leaving a friendly and amicable feeling between himself and the stockholders of his road, and the authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with whom he has had so many and important business relations. The withdrawal of Mr. Hughart from his position at the head of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company will strike every mind with surprise and regret—not one of all the internal enterprises ever encountered obstacles and opposition so formidable and persistent. Mr. Hughart has for fifteen years given the prime of his life contending with these hostile influences, combatting titan enemies and difficulties, eventually overcoming them all and completing his road, making all its desirable connections and establishing daily trains between this city and Baltimore. All his energies and resources have for long years been taxed to the utmost limits and disasters to his labors and sacrifices have at last been crowned with signal success and two great commercial and manufacturing centres have been united with iron cords. The vast and beneficial results due to his great achievement are only beginning to be realized, when the cities destined to gather rich harvests from his labors are startled by the announcement that Mr. Hughart, the financial chancellor of the work, without whose efforts the road had long since been abandoned, is not to preside at the ingathering of the harvest of commercial benefits and blessings, which, but for him had never germinated. We are glad if it be true, that there have been no blackerings or estrangements, no injustice or ingratitude in the councils or action of the authorities of his own road or of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but if there were none such, how is it that Mr. Hughart retires from the guardianship of this child of his affection, from the topmost place in a management which he had so well earned and so much adorned? We know that these queries will vex the minds of hundreds of the prominent men in Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Cumberland, and all the towns between, who will ever regard the retiring officer and the high toned and honest man with grateful respect. We understand that Mr. Hughart has not, like most men in like positions, made or embraced opportunities to amass riches, but retires from office a poorer man than when he accepted it. He has been emphatically a man of deeds, faithful to every trust and mindful of all interests but his own. Such men are worthy of all honor.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—JUDGES STOWE AND STERRETT.

The case of Miller vs. Love et al. was again taken up yesterday morning and was still on trial at the time of the adjournment of the Court.

Hartley & Marshall vs Titsch, an action on a book account, was taken up. Verdict for plaintiff for $588.58.

David Moss vs. George Froelich, also an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in $195.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. J. S. Kuhn announced to the Court the death of the Hon. Thomas Williams, and after a few remarks complimentary to the deceased, moved the adjournment of the Court out of respect to Mr. Williams' memory.

Judge Stowe, in seconding the motion, spoke of the merits of the deceased, of his brilliant career, and unusual abilities. He announced that a meeting of the bar would be held at an early day for the purpose of taking proper action upon the death of Mr. Williams.

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Trial List for To-day.

49. Greaber vs. Freund.
78. Harris vs. Gough.
86. Kirkpatrick *et al* vs. Snodgrass.
88. Happe & Crutler vs. Keilhacker.
89. Ackerman vs. Furting.
90. Regieman & Fox vs. Carothers.
92. Baze vs. Grabowsky.

CRIMINAL COURT—BEFORE JUDGES COLLIER AND STERRETT.

The cage of the Commonwealth against Thos. St. Clair accused of perjury, which has been already reported, was concluded yesterday morning. The jury retired, but at the time of adjournment had returned no verdict.

The Stacks murder case was then called. The prisoners Kocher, Bender and Golden were arraigned and plead not guilty. On motion of Thomas M. Marshall, counsel for the defence, the trial was postponed.

In the case of A. M. Such, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, the action was withdrawn, defendant paying costs.

The case of John C. Lucas and Jesse W. Britcol, charged with assault and battery, was settled by defendants paying the costs.

The case of Ellen Scanlon, charged with fornication and bastardy was next taken up. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
William Holland,	Samuel McIlvany,
James Barker, et al.	William McFetridge,
Francis Jenkins,	John Welch,
Jacob B. McMartin,	Margaret Fitzsimmons,
Harry C. Bowers,	Caspar Magel,
Frank Daniels,	Robert McCambley.

Prosecutors in all cases will be brought in on attachments if they do not appear at the grand jury room at 9½ A. M. Friday. Desertion and Surety cases will be taken up on Saturday.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Kohen, Golden and Bender will be taken up on Monday, June 10th inst.

WOMAN SUFFRAGANS.

Anniversary Meeting Last Night—Address by Mrs. Swisshelm.

The Anniversary meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association of this county was held last night at the Universalist Church, corner Grant street and Third avenue. In the absence of Miss Hindman, the President, Mrs. H. P. Jenkins presided. She announced that Miss H., was unable to be present owing to the death of her brother-in-law.

Mrs. Jenkins stated that the society was organized in the first week in June, 1870, and had consequently now been in existence two years. During the past year addresses had been delivered, under its auspices, by prominent clergymen and lawyers. Considerable progress had been made in the cause of woman's rights since the organization of the society and its members had great cause for congratulation. The lady then spoke of the general progress of the cause, giving instances of its growth in other parts of the country, and expressed the opinion that the work was one of gradual progressiveness not of sudden and overwhelming success. She then introduced Mrs. Jane Swisshelm.

Mrs. Swisshelm commenced by offering prayer. She then said that she had totally misunderstood the programme, as she had supposed that other speakers were to be present and that she was only to fill up some little nook. She had just returned from a winter tour of the Western States where she had been speaking every night, and she felt completely worn out. She would however say just what God sent her to say. Twenty years ago she maintained an attitude of opposition to public opinion, in that she considered all Women's Rights Associations and Conventions as grave mistakes, thinking that whenever one of the latter was held it retarded by ten years ai least the cause of woman's enfranchisement. When the first convention of this class was held in 1849, she felt as if all her labor had been in vain. Previous to that time she had been alone, in public, for the cause of woman. A few good women in Philadelphia had been working privately in that direction, and under their influence and hers, this old Democratic State took the first steps toward the freedom of women by allowing them to hold property. A prominent lawyer came to the speaker at that time and told her that she would rue the day when she had secured the passage of this bill. It would produce discord in families, do away with the sanctity of the marriage state, constitute two heads in every household and throw down all the legal decisions of centuries. She was however much encouraged, when one day, as she was sitting in the office of Robert M. Riddle, that gentleman informed her that a young lawyer of Steubenville wished to be introduced to her. That lawyer was Edwin B. Stanton. He said that he came to congratulate her on the passage of that law as one step in the march of human improvement. He was encouraged her in what she was doing toward the abolition of slavery. She knew Stanton as 1849 as an advanced thinker and an opponent of slavery. She remembered when he was going out of the room that she watched him and knew from the way in which he put down his feet, that he had started with the intention of getting somewhere, and that he was going towards that somewhere in a bee line. She did not know that he would reach a position, more than any other one man, for the abolition of his country. It took the largest press she could find to print what he wanted to wear pantaloons. That was all they could think of. Here Mrs. Swisshelm related an amusing anecdote as to a man selling his wife's wardrobe, and pointed it by claiming all women wanted, was their own skirts. Shortly after the passage of this law public opinion became awakened, and a little Convention was held, when the door was opened to what she called the irrepressibles. Next year another Convention was held at Salem, Ohio, and she was requested to preside, but begged to be, and was excused. In 1851 she attended a Woman's Rights Convention at Akron, Ohio, and she then determined if the Lord spared her senses, never to visit another, and for twenty years she had kept her resolution. A year ago last September she was prevailed upon to attend another Convention and she talked some for the good people assembled there, and from that day she has been reconsidering her old opinion. Perhaps she did not see correctly and she was always open to conviction. Last February she attended another convention at Columbus Ohio and she was now determined that these gatherings were not the best means for gaining the ends desired. There might not be a natural difference between the sexes as to the matter of organisation, but the education of women in this regard had been neglected. She had never attended a convention when it was not her opinion that one person could do better, were all the other persons out of the way. There was no divine warrant for any organization save the family and the state and she questioned very much if any other organizations ever did forward, the advantages of humanity. This was why she looked with disfavor upon Women's Rights Associations. If there had been no such society in Pittsburgh, but each laborer had worked by herself, for herself, there would have been larger numbers present at the meeting. This meeting was not very encouraging for two years work. She could go into a little town near her home, and in two hours gather more people. Since she had been in Pittsburgh, she had been informed that when a woman enters the field of politics, she ceases to be a woman. The speaker liked this assertion because it was definite. It was often said that if a woman did this she unsexed herself.

Mrs. S had looked into the dictionary to find the meaning of "unsex" and it was to be unlike others of the same sex. This was indefinite, as every creature was different from every other creature so that everybody might be unsexed. If it is meant to be unlike the majority of the same sex, then if the majority were in politics, the minority would be unsexed. Then again it was said that when a woman went into politics she would lose her delicacy, and that if she accepted political power she would lose the admiration and respect of the other sex. If this were true she should be very sorry. But it is said she ceases under these circumstances to be a woman and we are not told what she becomes.

Mrs. Swisshelm then proceeded to sketch the history of woman with politics in this country and abroad. In 1773-4, during the intense political excitement which prevailed, women were as much interested as the men, and studied the tariff question, the tax question, and the relationships existing with the mother country. The women went into politics. Was the country left without women or did there cease to be women? In 1840 the women were called to help in saving the country at the most limits and disasters, when the country went into a war for a foreign territory in which to extend slavery; the speaker finding that the papers were afraid to speak out, determined to have something to say. She feared that this would bring her into everlasting infamy, but she made up her mind to get an organ, and wrote a letter to the *Commercial Journal* of this city and was somewhat surprised to find it published. She calculated at the time that she would be everlastingly disgraced, but felt that this cause was worth dying for and she went into politics and has continued in them to this day. The ablest, purest and best statesmen had recognized and acknowledged her services. The paper she owned and edited in this city was made the official organ of the Republican party and when she went into Minnesota her paper there was also so recognized. She had been burned in effigy, had been kept on in politics. She still represented the Republican party and it was by last victorious, and Minnesota was made one of the strongest Republican States in the Union, and she guessed would remain so.

The speaker then referred to her work in the military hospital at Washington, and said that she was always treated with the greatest respect by the unfortunate sufferers, and though she had been in politics all this time, she had yet to receive the first insulting look or word from any man. In speaking of the position of women in the political world the lady referred to the old Roman and Grecian women, martyrs, those of Holland and Scotland. The two contending powers in England after the death of Henry Eighth were rallied under two women—the catholics under Mary and the Protestants under Lady Jane Grey; in the same country two other political parties were led by Mary of Scots and Elizabeth. She also referred at some length to Queen Isabella of Spain, Victoria of England and Eugenie of France, claiming that although all were engaged in politics all were bright specimens of womanly virtues and tenderness.

Mrs. Swisshelm then proceeded to speak of the influence of woman at Washington, and predicted that this evil could never be abolished until women had seats in the Congressional Halls, and concluded by very vividly portraying the injustices which married women suffer in not being allowed the right and possession of their own earnings.

Temperance Meeting in Sharpsburg.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance is still active in its work of organizing auxiliary societies, one of the most promising of which, was organized on Thursday evening, June 6th, at the Presbyterian church in Sharpsburg.

Mr. H. Bolle, of the Central Alliance, acted as Chairman of the meeting. The constitution was read and explained by the Chairman. Rev. G. G. Westfall, of Allegheny City, was introduced, who made a very powerful and interesting address in behalf of the cause of temperance, giving the statistics of liquors sold in the United States and their influence over all whom they come in contact with, either directly or indirectly. The call was acknowledged by upwards of eighty persons signing the pledge. The ministers of this place have been working hard for the cause, and the consequences are that in all such cases the meetings are good. Rev. T. S. Lawrance made a few brief remarks prior to the adjournment of the meeting. Sharpsburg need harbor no fears when such responses are made as at this meeting.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Walnut Street Company appear to-night in the sensational comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." Last night Mr. Sydney Marlowe appeared as "Richelieu" to a good house. Want of space precludes the possibility of giving any criticism of his acting.

WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.—To-night this excellent minstrel troupe appear at the Academy of Music. The company is one of the best traveling, and comprises some of the best men in the "burnt cork" business. Cal. Wagner, Ned Fox, Canfield and Booker, are alone worth the price of admission.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.—This well known company open for one week's season at the New Opera House, on Monday night. The troupe is well known here, and comprises among its numbers some of the greatest Pittsburgh favorites. The prices will be as usual, with no extra charge for reserving seats.

One hundred Lots in Allegheny at auction —Joseph Kirkpatrick's plan of lots on Washington avenue and Sedgewick street, Allegheny; is now open to the public. First sale takes place on Saturday (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

BREVITIES.

THE Postoffice fountain is again flowing Now it is the Dolly Varden Schottische.

THEY make shoes from the skins of the walrus, but an eel is already a perfect slipper.

CHARLES VOGLE, a workman in Peters & Co's. mills, South Side, had his hand caught between two rolls and badly crushed.

THERE will be a meeting of the Pittsburgh Barge Club this evening, 7th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, at the boat house.

THE Somerset relief fund was closed yesterday at the Mayor's office. Clerk Patterson announces the amount as $6,393.95.

THE installation of Rev. W. D. C. Rodock, as pastor of the Pleasantville Reformed Church, took place last Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.

A CARPENTER named McGraw while working on a new building on Isabella street, Allegheny, yesterday fell and was seriously injured. Dr. Herron attended him.

A MAN in St. Clair borough attempted to raise his house with levers. When about five feet from the ground the support gave way and the building fell with a crash, damaging it considerably.

THE Court of Common Pleas adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Thomas Williams. A meeting of the bar will be held to-day to take suitable action on his death.

THE stacks murder case was yesterday adjourned in the Criminal Court until next Monday, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. The bill of indictment was only found on Wednesday afternoon.

HENRY BOTHELL, while driving along Fage street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon was thrown from his buggy by his horse suddenly shieling, and had one rib broken, besides being otherwise injured.

A GERMAN of the South Side, who was put out of the house by his family while drunk, sought revenge by knocking down the foundation of the house. He had nearly succeeded when the neighbors interfered.

CORONER NEUBERT informs us that our report of the inquest on the body of young Jenkins, killed near Mansfield, is perfectly correct, and that some of the statements in an evening paper are altogether untrue.

JOSEPH KEATING in attempting to turn out of the way of a wagon while driving rapidly along North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday, was thrown out of his buggy but not seriously injured, although his buggy was badly broken.

IT is suggested that although the foliage of the evergreens is blasted and dead, the wood of the shrubs is not in all cases killed. Those who have a few highly prized evergreens on the lawns should wait before cutting them down.

ANOTHER burglary is reported from East Liberty, but no particulars could be ascertained. On Wednesday evening the residence of a Mr. Aiken was entered. The Mayor has detailed a force of police to look out for the burglars.

MR. WM. REED and family were riding along the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, yesterday, when their carriage ran against some obstruction and was upset. The occupants were all thrown out, but fortunately none of them were injured.

A SLIGHT fire occurred last evening about five o'clock, at Hyam's Metre Manufacturing Company, on Penn, near Eighth streets. The fire originated in a cask of benzine. The flames were soon extinguished, doing but little damage.

A FOREIGN BORN citizen of the Ninth ward came to this country when over twenty-one years of age, has never taken out naturalization papers, nor signified his intention of so doing; yet he has been voting for the last twenty-five years.

THERE was a free fight among the audience at Trimble's Varieties, last night, owing to some persons undertaking to hiss some of the performers who they did not like. We understand that some persons were seriously hurt. The police did not arrive till the fight was over.

A DISPATCH was received yesterday from C. Leibnerger, a relative of the unfortunate girl who committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel, on Wednesday morning, asking for particulars of the tragedy. Coroner Neubert sent a reply. The remains are still at the undertaker's.

A BOY named Carlyle was crossing Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon when he was knocked down and run over by a wagon which was being driven in a rapid and reckless manner. The boy was carried to his home and Dr. Urc attended him. Deputy Mayor Neillie issued a warrant for the arrest of the driver.

JOHN HAUBECK, a stone mason was working on a building in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning, when a carpenter who was working immediately above him accidently let fall a hatchet, the edge of which struck Haubeck on the forehead, cutting a very ugly gash. Dr. Frecht was called and dressed the wound.

A MEETING of the colored voters was to be held in Allegheny last evening to form a Greeley club. The only drawback to this arrangement was that when the time came to call the meeting to order there were found to be present, two white men, two colored voters, and two reporters. After an eloquent address one of the colored voters the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

We congratulate our editorial friend, J. Duncan Ramsey, on his success in securing the nomination for Assembly in one of the Allegheny districts. We also extend our congratulations to John H. Hare, of Pittsburgh, on his nomination for the Sheriffalty of Allegheny county. If Radicals must be elected there, we prefer clever gentlemen like the two named.—*Washington Ex aminer.*

It will be remembered that some time since a burglar named Amos D. Wooden was shot at and seriously wounded while endeavoring to break into the coal office of Mr. Brown, of Forty-third street. Yesterday, at Mt. Hope, of Elizabethtown, Ohio, visited the city and identified Wooden as the man who had robbed his house some time since. He is suspected of other burglaries, including the breaking into the Wellsville Postoffice.

POLICE NOTES.

John Bradley makes an information before Alderman O'Donnell against James McDermett charging him with the violation of the livery act. The defendant it is alleged damaged a horse and buggy belonging to the defendant to the amount of ten dollars. The defendant was arrested and in default of bail committed to jail.

Ella Fitz-patrick made an information before Alderman McMasters against Edmond Drickley for aggravated assault and battery. She alleges that Drickley struck her on the head with a brick, causing a severe wound. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

John Wallace is charged with keeping a ferocious dog. Isaac Kauffman alleges that while passing peaceably along the street the aforesaid dog attacked him and besides biting tore his pants to the amount of twelve dollars. Alderman Strain issued a warrant and the defendant was held for a hearing.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of David Wright who is charged by John Walden with Selling liquor to minors. This ir the second information against David for this offence.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Fields were arrested last evening and taken before the Mayor, charged with gross disorderly conduct at the Red Lion Hotel. The particulars of the offense are of such a character as to be unfit for publication. They exhibit a shrewd system of black-mailing. The Mayor fined both $25 and costs, and in default committed them to the Work House for thirty days each.

A complaint was entered yesterday before the Mayor, charging S. A. Clark & Co., of Wood street, with obstructing the side-walk. Warrant issued.

Annie McCarty charged Mrs. Hayes with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The Mayor issued a warrant. The offenses arose out of a family quarrel. The parties reside in Spring alley, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Health Officer Gray, of Allegheny, yesterday made informations against several parties for a violation of city ordinance, in keeping stagnant water in their cellars, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, disposed of but three cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Alderman McMasters did an extensive criminal business taking no less than nine informations. They were most of them, however, of the monotonous "assault and battery" class. Jacob Dehan charges Edward Buckley with assault and battery, alleging that Edward promised to settle an old debt by taking it out of his hide. Arrested and held for a hearing. Felix Quinn charges John Kerr with the same offence, and Quinn was arrested and held for an "explanation." John S. Chaunce is charged with stealing goods from the National Hotel to the amount of thirty-five dollars. Adolph Pelbie alleges that John Gordon has absconded without first settling with all of his creditors, one of whom is the plaintiff to the amount of $286. A warrant was issued for his arrest. John Quinn and Joseph Rice, entered cross suits, each charging the other with assault and battery. Warrants issued. D. C. Conner charges Julius Rober, occupying a shop belonging to plaintiff, with taking the whole stock to avoid a constable's sale. The goods were returned and the case settled. Joseph Harris was held to court in one thousand dollars bail, on charge of threatening to shoot Wm. Goff.

Twenty-one common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday.

A young boy has been arrested who is supposed to have been guilty of stealing goods from D. H. Frailich & Son, in whose store he is employed. Detectives Herron and Messner are working up the case.

Kate Welsh early yesterday morning was arrested by officer Gowdy for drunkenness. She was sent by the Mayor to the Work House for sixty days. When she heard her sentence she became enraged at the officer and struck him a heavy blow in the face. The Mayor reconsidered and made her sentence four months.

Flora de Hadley forfeited $30 for disorderly conduct yesterday morning. Her loss the city's gain.

Mrs. McCord is in town searching for her husband Owen, a brickmaker who came from Cincinnati about three weeks ago. Any information of Owen will be received at the Mayor's office.

Joseph Semple, Joseph Hilder and Alfred Wilfer were each returned to the Work House for thirty days yesterday by Mayor Blackmore.

Linen Goods.

Those who have thus far withstood the warm weather without making any great change in their raiment to suit the season will know a luxury which they can now appreciate, if they will procure a supply of clean, fresh, light and comfortable linen goods from the Boston square-dealing one price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block. Mr. Rossiter has just received from the Central House, Boston, a fresh assortment of the goods, all made up in the latest styles of the best material, and warranted to give satisfaction. A linen suit can be purchased for comparatively a mere song, and the comfort which the wearer will experience in such raiment, is much beyond any price. Drop in while there is a full stock on hand and supply your wardrobe. It will insure to you convenience, health and happiness In a measure which you cannot experience unless you try the experiment.

SCHOLASTIC ECCENTRICITIES.

A Teacher who Believes in the Muscular —He Gives Instruction in Base Ball and Marbles—A New Way to Instruct the Juvenile Mind—Discharged and Reinstated.

The eccentricities and peculiarities of school teachers are now-a-days something past belief. Hardly a day passes but some new monomania upon the part of some teacher of the "young idea" developes itself in some part of the country. The general tenor of these eccentricities has led to the belief that this class of persons is of a cross-grained, excitable, rough and almost cruel nature, and that the chief satisfaction of school teachers, if it be not tormenting children, is at any rate found in the exercise of what is known as wholesome correction. We are glad to be able to disabuse the minds of our readers of this idea and to introduce them to a gentleman whose character is exactly the reverse of the accepted opinion, who is, in fact, a rare specimen of genius teacher.

This extraordinary specimen, more wonderful than the most curious of Barnum's monstrosities resides in the quiet confines of the pleasant township of Lower St. Clair, and has charge of the school in that district. The Lower St. Clair children, like all others in this education blessed country, attend the village school in considerable numbers, and their parents have for some time past been freely paying for text books in the happy possession of the idea that the good things contained within the covers of said volumes, were finding their way into the heads of their progeny. But Mr. Schoolmaster has a soul above the common drudgery of communicating knowledge, and believes with many others whose application is faulty that "variety is the spice of life." Mr. S. is a decided lover of the spice, and seems to have determined that his scholars shall be equally impressed in favor of the same. The manner in which Mr. Schoolmaster has shown this to be the case is at anyrate unique and should place him in the list with other gentlemen who ornament the scholastic roll. Whether his peculiarities exhibit themselves while he is in his sober senses or whether a certain amount of distilled stimulant is necessary to develop them, we are not prepared to say. But that they do develop, the reader can judge from what follows. Some days since the boys under Mr. S's control were suddenly dismissed, and were informed that they could depart to the playground and their indulge in the manly sport of baseball. The little ones doubted, but Mr. S. soon led the procession and with his scholars took a lively part in the national game. This was more than once repeated and it was a matter of surprise to those who visited the school to see how rapidly the attendance had increased. The only trouble about the programme, was, that wet weather interfered with it and both teacher and boys were, by the rain, sometimes deprived of their outdoor school hour sport. But Mr. S. was equal to the emergency and suggested to his flock on wet occasions, the advisability of substituting marbles for base ball. This met with the approval of the school boys and the teacher always ready with his own "Cheeny Alley" led the young rogues in their sports. This state of things went on for some time until at last the parents heard of the peculiar method the teacher had adopted for improving the minds of their sons, thought the instruction was running a little bit in the wrong direction, more particularly as their clothes were getting worn out with unusual rapidity. This idea very curiously was joined in by the directors of the School and Mr. Schoolteacher was discharged. But such unusual talent as he possessed, finding its outlet in such peculiar channels, could not be kept out of position and the sportive teacher set to with a petition for reinstatement, which was signed by all but three of the parents of the children. The eccentric teacher is now again in charge of the School, and ready to receive all pupils anxious to learn the rudiments of base ball and marbles.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Eleventh Anniversary—Interesting Exercises.

The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless celebrated its 11th anniversary last evening at Second Presbyterian church. A platform was erected for the accommodation of the children, and was handsomely decorated with flowers and wreaths. At a few moments past eight the children, one hundred and four in number, filed up the aisle, and took the seats provided for them on the platform. The children were dressed in uniform, and presented a beautiful and interesting appearance.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. William Greenough, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church.

The children then sang the anniversary song, after which the Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary was read.

The report shows that already over forty of the little inmates were at one time prostrated with sickness, death has taken but four during the past year. Since then very little sickness has prevailed. There are now in the Home one hundred and four children, many of them little [illegible] have found friends to adopt them. To such the Home supplies the want as far as possible; others, the children of intemperate parents, worse than orphans, find here the only happy home they have ever known. Fifty-six children have been received into the Home during the last year; sixteen have been removed by friends, and five have been provided with permanent homes in families where they cannot fail to be well cared for. There are seventy-two children in attendance at the school and all are making fair progress.

The Report of the Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Thompson was as follows:

	Dr.	
To balance in Treasury at last report,		$ 5,543 93
Cash and interest received		11,72 86
Total		$17,266 79
	Cr.	
By cash paid household expenses, &c.,	$ 9,641 29	
Balance in Bank,	7,625 50	
	$17,266 79	

After the reading of the report, a very interesting and well arranged programme, consisting of singing, dialogues, recitations, &c., rendered the exercises being performed with a readiness and accuracy that spoke volumes in praise of the teachers, while the audience expressed their delight by repeated applause. The programme was so long and the performances so well rendered that it would be almost impossible to particularize. The Scripture exercises, however, were specially good, and were well performed.

After the exercises the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted in unanimously electing the officers of last year, as follows:

President, Mrs. Harmar Denny; Vice President, Mrs. H. P. Schwartz; Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Lippincott; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson. Managers: Mrs. James Agnew, Mrs. Jas. E. Breading, Mrs. Dr. Dale, Mrs. Breading Dalzell, Mrs. Robert Dalzell, Mrs. Harmar Denny, Mrs. R. B. Ewing, Mrs. G. Follansbee, Mrs. Richard Hays, Mrs. J. C. Lippincott, Mrs. W. P. Logan, Mrs. Jas. Laughlin, Mrs. Robert McKnight, Mrs. Alex. McClintock, Miss Mary McClurg, Mrs. and Mrs. George R. Fields were arrested last evening and taken before the Mayor, charged with gross disorderly conduct at the Red Lion Hotel. The particulars of the offense are of such a character as to be unfit for publication. They exhibit a shrewd system of black-mailing. The Mayor fined both $25 and costs, and in default committed them to the Work House for thirty days each.

A complaint was entered yesterday before the Mayor, charging S. A. Clark & Co., of Wood street, with obstructing the side-walk. Warrant issued.

Annie McCarty charged Mrs. Hayes with assault and battery and surety of the peace. The Mayor issued a warrant. The offenses arose out of a family quarrel. The parties reside in Spring alley, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Health Officer Gray, of Allegheny, yesterday made informations against several parties for a violation of city ordinance, in keeping stagnant water in their cellars, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, disposed of but three cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Alderman McMasters did an extensive criminal business taking no less than nine informations. They were most of them, however, of the monotonous "assault and battery" class. Jacob Dehan charges Edward Buckley with assault and battery, alleging that Edward promised to settle an old debt by taking it out of his hide. Arrested and held for a hearing. Felix Quinn charges John Kerr with the same offence, and Quinn was arrested and held for an "explanation." John S. Chaunce is charged with stealing goods from the National Hotel to the amount of thirty-five dollars. Adolph Pelbie alleges that John Gordon has absconded without first settling with all of his creditors, one of whom is the plaintiff to the amount of $286. A warrant was issued for his arrest. John Quinn and Joseph Rice, entered cross suits, each charging the other with assault and battery. Warrants issued. D. C. Conner charges Julius Rober, occupying a shop belonging to plaintiff, with taking the whole stock to avoid a constable's sale. The goods were returned and the case settled. Joseph Harris was held to court in one thousand dollars bail, on charge of threatening to shoot Wm. Goff.

Twenty-one common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday.

A young boy has been arrested who is supposed to have been guilty of stealing goods from D. H. Frailich & Son, in whose store he is employed. Detectives Herron and Messner are working up the case.

Kate Welsh early yesterday morning was arrested by officer Gowdy for drunkenness. She was sent by the Mayor to the Work House for sixty days. When she heard her sentence she became enraged at the officer and struck him a heavy blow in the face. The Mayor reconsidered and made her sentence four months.

Flora de Hadley forfeited $30 for disorderly conduct yesterday morning. Her loss the city's gain.

Mrs. McCord is in town searching for her husband Owen, a brickmaker who came from Cincinnati about three weeks ago. Any information of Owen will be received at the Mayor's office.

Joseph Semple, Joseph Hilder and Alfred Wilfer were each returned to the Work House for thirty days yesterday by Mayor Blackmore.

Linen Goods.

Those who have thus far withstood the warm weather without making any great change in their raiment to suit the season will know a luxury which they can now appreciate, if they will procure a supply of clean, fresh, light and comfortable linen goods from the Boston square-dealing one price store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block. Mr. Rossiter has just received from the Central House, Boston, a fresh assortment of the goods, all made up in the latest styles of the best material, and warranted to give satisfaction. A linen suit can be purchased for comparatively a mere song, and the comfort which the wearer will experience in such raiment, is much beyond any price. Drop in while there is a full stock on hand and supply your wardrobe. It will insure to you convenience, health and happiness In a measure which you cannot experience unless you try the experiment.

EAST END.

Unusual Activity in this Part of the City—Improvements of Every Kind Going On.

PENN AVENUE.

On this the paving is to be finished to-day. This is a source of rejoicing to many. No avenue in the city is so fine. It affords a grand drive. Not a few have already discovered this fact.

MILL STREET.

This is graded, the curb stones are going down, and shortly the paving will be completed.

FRANKSTOWN AVENUE.

On this the grading is being completed and the curb stones put down. The paving is to be commenced at once and pushed rapidly till it is done. The people along the avenue are rejoicing. They have occasion for it.

ANNIVERSARY.

On last Sabbath the Sunday School of the Westminster Presbyterian Church held its anniversary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. A. Davidson, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. J. D. Wilson, Rector of the P. E. Church. The pastor of Westminster, Rev. Mr. Hawk, is still in poor health. He is greatly beloved by his people, and they pray earnestly for his recovery.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

One was held last night. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie delivered an address. It was to the point, earnest and practical. It was followed by the appointment of a committee of twenty of our best citizens to wait on Mayor Blackmore, and ask him to use his authority to close up, on the Sabbath day, such drinking saloons as are now kept open. We have some of those in our midst and they are doing immense harm. They cannot be endured longer. We believe our Mayor will close them. If he does he will have the profoundest thanks of all good citizens.

AMERICUS.

Are You Going to Buy Real Estate?

If so, subscribe for the *Real Estate Register*; you can surely find a bargain in the large list advertised in it. Published weekly at $1 per year. For sale by news dealers.

Summer 1872.

The trade will find Messrs Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, fully prepared with an immense carefully selected and unusually fine stock of hats, caps and straw goods for the summer of 1872. Their prices too will be found far below those prevailing elsewhere, fully justifying the firm in claiming to be the cheapest hat house in the city. All goods are marked down to the very lowest figures, and are sold on the one price system. We are satisfied that buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock at 139 Wood street before buying their summer stock of goods in this line. Don't fail to see the goods and learn the prices.

Panama,

Leghorn, Canton, Swiss, palm leaf and every description of straw hats at the lowest prices to be had in the city, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Birmingham Letter List, June 7th.

Armstrong F	Felker M M	Mayhorn Lewis
Andress M C	Flatherty Fanny	McCardles B
Bredmeyer M	Fisher F W	McRibben J W
Beebe Mrs. A	Graff & Co Jas	McDonald Emma
Boise Mrs	Good John	McManawy E